

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS - UNITED
FOREIGN



RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

STATES & CANADA \$1.50 PER YEAR
\$2.00 PER YEAR

Vol. XIV No. 7



A LINE-UP IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY



DO MARKET GLUTS LOWER PRICES?

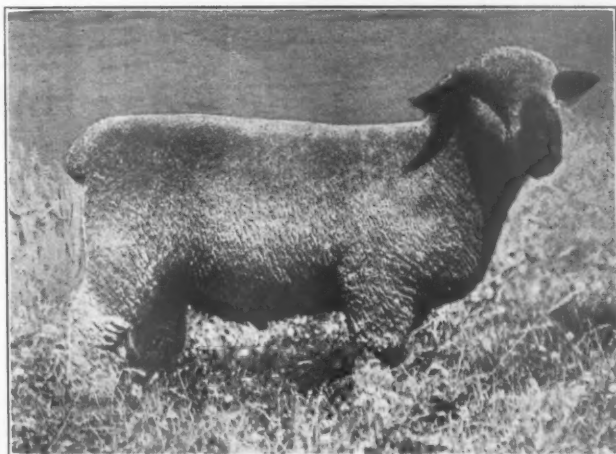
For many years various organizations have been considering ways and means to avoid gluts or too heavy receipts at eastern markets, knowing they cause drops in prices. Efficient distribution of receipts tends to steady or increase prices, and interested parties have suggested arbitrary methods to enforce same.

Because Denver is so located as to permit diversion to any plant or market east of there, economically and with the lowest freight rate possible, marketing at Denver means even distribution and taking advantage of the shortage on any market. Large packers who can estimate receipts and shortages at any market with reasonable accuracy, are enabled to buy offerings at Denver at prices which net the producer more money, receiving a return for this by moving the shipment to points needed, thereby reducing overhead, wages, etc. Employes must be paid regardless of whether there is anything to kill or not.

Purchases at Denver in excess of local needs are moved to New York, Buffalo, St. Paul, Chicago, Ft. Worth, St. Louis and other markets. Selling at Denver means you are taking advantage of the demand at any market, and is the same as if your lambs are on the market where most needed. **ELIMINATE GLUTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUYERS TO FORCE PRICES LOWER BY**

“Shipping 'Em to Denver”

Routing via Denver may be made free of charge on all live stock shipments originating in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, California, Oregon and other states. If after arrival, sale is not desired, diversion may be made to any market east without charge.



A Son of Blendworth Improved. In Service in 1923 in the Selway & Gardiner Flock.

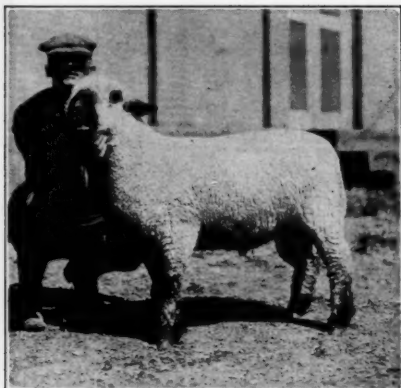
This lamb was considered the greatest Hampshire lamb shown in England in 1923. He won first prize and the challenge cup at Salisbury.



Champion Pen of Hampshire Ewes at the Royal Show (England) in 1923. Sired by Pendley Goldmine, now owned by Selway & Gardiner. Pendley Goldmine also sired the champion pen at the Royal in 1922.

We will have a large and better offering of Range and Stud Rams at the 1924 National Ram Sale than ever before offered. A large number bred by Blendworth Improved and Pendley Goldmine and other Great Imported Royal Winners.

SELWAY & GARDINER, Anaconda, Montana



Hampshires

Our offerings for the 1924 season include some very choice rams---yearlings and lambs. They are now at our ranch at Stockton, Utah.

Write or Call On Us.

J. NEBEKER AND SON

Stockton, Utah

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.



Organized 1884
Share of stock, \$5.00
6,800 Stockholders.
No annual dues.
The Largest Sheep
Organization in the
World.

GEO. McKERROW
President

J. M. WADE, Sec'y
Lafayette, Ind.



Indications are there will be no importations this year. But do not worry. I will offer for season 1924, yearling stud rams bred from imported stock, and fit to head any flock in America.

H. L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

of
BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
Is Offered For Sale

One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.
15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.
BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

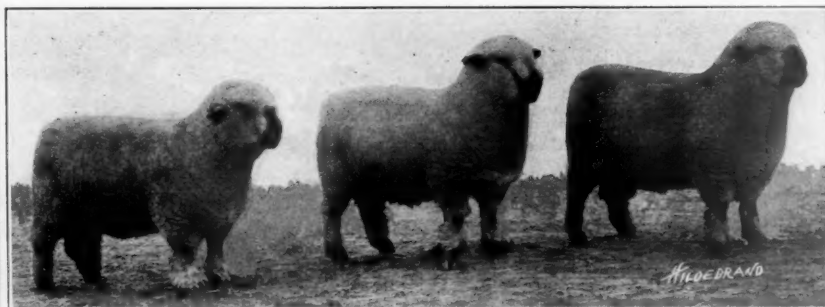
HAMPSHIRE
200 yearling rams.
100 registered yearling ewes.
Also, one car ram lambs.
CHAS. HOWLAND
Cambridge, Idaho

HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE



40 Yearling Registered Rams.

J. J. CRANER, Corrine, Utah



TYPICAL THOUSAND SPRINGS HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

Imported Hampshire Rams

Owing to our importation last year of several rams of show quality, we will be able to offer to buyers the only opportunity this year to secure imported rams.

One two-year-old, third at the English Royal, first at the Chicago International, and a tried sire.

Two wonderful yearlings, prize winners at Portland and Chicago as lambs. These are from the famous Braemore Flock of the Hon. Lady Hulse.

Our ram lambs from imported ewes from the Pendley Manor Flock, sired by our imported rams, are the best ever. Of value in any flock.

THOUSAND SPRINGS FARM

MINNIE W. MILLER, Owner

WENDELL, IDAHO



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Your wants can be supplied
thru our advertising columns**

Hampshires and Crossbreds

"Lambs From Wood Livestock Rams Top the Market"

Our Forest permit having been reduced 10,000 head, we are offering for sale, June and October delivery, 10,000, mixed ages, grade ewes from yearlings up.

Our **Cross-bred Rams** are from registered and pure-bred Rambouillet Ewes and best selected Registered Lincoln Rams. Cross-bred wools are in demand.

Our **Hampshires** are equal to the best—Have bred imported Rams of blocky, heavy-boned, well-wooled type for over twenty years.

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY

SPENCER, IDAHO

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

Spencer, Idaho

A "HAWKEYE" WRENCH FOR A NEW SUBSCRIBER

A handy tool with a variety of uses will be mailed free to present subscribers of the National Wool Grower who send us one new subscription at \$1.50 per year.

SHEEP and LAMB GROWERS and FEEDERS

SHIP TO THE

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

BECAUSE THEY GET

Highest Prices and Best Service

ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices

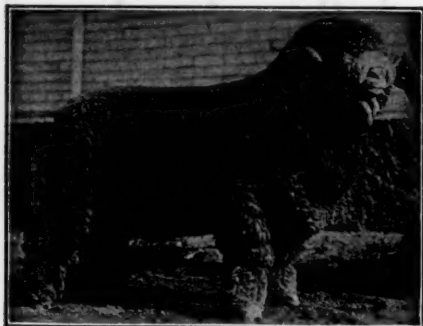
Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

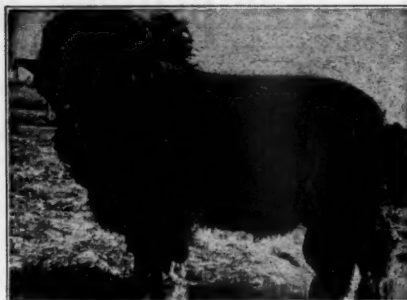
Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at Osawatomie, 59 miles from Kansas City on Missouri Pacific Railroad, and at Emporia, 110 miles, and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BETTER RAIL SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE VIA ALL LINES



One of My Stud Rams

Raup's Ohio Rambouillets



YEARLING RAM

Second prize lamb at International, 1920.

MY OFFERINGS FOR THIS SEASON ARE:

- 60 head of Yearling Rams
- 50 head of Yearling Ewes
- 40 head of 2-year-old Rams

Also breeding ewes from two to nine years.

CHANDLER P. RAUP
Springfield, Ohio, R. D. 10

PREMIER RAMBOUILLETS



Ohio Premier 3d Champion Ram
1923 International

"B" and "C" types bred for form and size with fine dense wool. Rams and ewes, singly or car lots.

We will have an exceptional lot at 1924 Salt Lake Sale.

ORTH BROS., McGuffey, Ohio

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.

AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 1924

Ninth Annual National Ram Sale

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah

Under Management of The National Wool Grower

Notice to Sheepmen

I am offering for sale at range prices the famous herd of Butterfield Pure-Bred Sheep, consisting of

- 2,400 head of Hampshire Ewes
- 2,400 head of Rambouillet Ewes
- 400 head of Rambouillet Lambs
- 1,000 head of Rambouillet yearling and two-year-old Bucks
- 100 head of four and five-year-old Hampshire Bucks
- 50 head of Cross-Bred Bucks

For particulars write, wire or phone

C. L. WEEKS

1115 North 9th Street

BOISE, IDAHO

JOHN H. SEELY & SONS CO.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

BETTER THAN EVER

800 Stud and Range Rams

The rams that made Jericho wool famous.

Also 1,000 registered and pure bred ewes



RAM NO. 7800—SOLD FOR \$6,200.00

Read the May issue of the
National Wool Grower

WE HAVE JUST MADE OUR 5th CONSIGNMENT TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Look at our sales record at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

KING BROS. COMPANY

LARAMIE, WYOMING

BREEDERS OF

Rambouillet and Corriedale Sheep

Winnings at the 1923 International—Chicago:

Champion Flock.

First and Reserve Champion on Yearling Ram

First and Reserve Champion on Ewe Lamb.

First on Ram Lamb.

First on Pen of Ram Lambs.

Second on Aged Ram.

Second and Third on Yearling Ewes.

Second on Pen of Ewe Lambs.

Best General Exhibit of Corriedale Sheep.



First Prize Rambouillet Flock at 1923 International. Headed by Son of Majestic, Jr., first prize yearling and reserve champion. Flock contains second and third prize yearling ewes and first prize ewe lamb.

Marsden Rambouillet Rams

I have reserved 8 Stud Rams and 50 Range Rams for the Salt Lake Sale.

I now have ready for sale:
75 2-year-old Rambouillet Rams. These are rams I used on my own ewes last year.
150 Yearling Rams, well grown out and with excellent fleeces.

The above are sons of rams selected from the flocks of Bullard, King, and Seely.

L. N. MARSDEN
Parowan, Utah

National Wool Grower
\$1.50 Per Year

POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



My 1924 offerings:
450 Registered Yearling Rams (chiefly polled.)
300 Registered Yearling Ewes.
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming
Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

FOR SALE

1,300 yearling Rambouillet Ewes. Good ones. For particulars address

HARRY WEILER
Timpas, Colorado

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

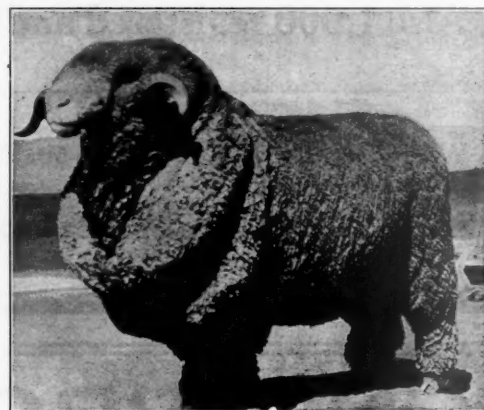
For 1924

**CHOICE
RAMS and EWES**
in single or car lots

Stud Rams a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Special prices on early deliveries.

John K. Madsen
Proprietor

Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 219
Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Old 467, Grand champion, Sanpete County Fair, 1920 and 1921. Grand champion, State Fair, 1921.

CANDLAND Rambouillet Range Rams

We are now offering a part of our 1923 crop of ram lambs. These are the same type and breeding as our offerings that have topped the Salt Lake sales except that they show our regular yearly advance in size, quality, and commercial fleece value.

We also offer 400 registered Rambouillet ewes. Bred to lamb May 15th. Easy terms to right parties.

Only lack of range causes us to make this reduction in our breeding flocks at this time.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

CARLOAD LOTS

Our foundation flock of ewes was purchased from the noted Baldwin flock, Hay Creek, Oregon, some twenty years ago. We have bred to rams from most of the leading flocks from Ohio to California.

Ram in cut is from W. D. Caudland's flock, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Our Rams are dropped in February, grazed on gramma grass, sagebrush, tumble weed and hoarhound, in a limestone country. Lambs come with strong limbs with enough lime in their bones to insure their getting up and walking quickly after birth.

Rams will shear from 15 to 20 pounds of white, long wool. Average weight of yearlings in June, 140 to 150 pounds.

Interested parties can see rams at Valle, on branch line between Williams and Grand Canyon. For quick answer, write or wire Williams, Arizona, summer months. Year-round address, Flagstaff, Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP CO., :: WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

Montana Rambouillets

RANGE RAMS

For this season we are offering pure bred and registered Rambouillet Rams in lots of any size. Also twelve to fifteen hundred pure bred Yearling Ewes.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

WILLIAMS & PAULY DEER LODGE
MONTANA

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

BETTER THAN EVER

The opportunity for production of high-class rams during the past year has seldom, if ever, been equalled in Oregon. The year 1923 was an excellent one for forage grasses, and the year 1924 has brought early spring with abundance of green feed, enabling us to develop a ram under range conditions that will meet the demands of the most particular sheepmen.

AT THE 1923 RAM SALE

our lot of 100 range rams was taken by one party at \$35.00 per head, this being the highest price paid for range rams in strictly breeding condition and in the pure-bred classes. At the First National Ram Sale a lot of our rams were awarded the cash prize of \$250.00, and judged to be the best rams offered for range purposes.

OUR OFFERINGS FOR 1924 CONSIST OF

approximately 2,000 head of pure-bred yearling Rambouillet Rams, approximately 500 head of two-year-old Rambouillet Rams, and 350 cross-bred Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearling Rams. All of these rams are range-bred and range-raised, fully acclimated to range conditions. They have size, quality and vigor to justify our statement that they are second to no other rams in the country. Our prices on these rams will be in reason. We will ship them into your state subject to your approval, or we will be pleased to show them to you on our ranges in Oregon. Wire, write or phone.

BUY CUNNINGHAM RAMS

At Cokeville, Wyoming, in charge of J. D. Noblitt.

At Billings, Montana or Ralston, Wyoming, in charge of S. K. Deverill, Billings, Montana.

At Nampa, Idaho, in charge of Falconer-Byrkit Corporation, Route 3, Meridian, Idaho.

At Pendleton, Oregon, our headquarters ranch.

Cunningham Sheep Company

PENDLETON, OREGON

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
Salt Lake City, Utah

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Disorderly Wool Marketing:

Wool transactions of the last few months in Western territory afford striking illustration of the effect of the grower's neglect to establish an orderly system of disposing of his product.

Manufacturers have been determined to obtain their material at lower prices. Necessity of such action has been forced upon them and they would be untrue to their own proper interests if they did not obtain every concession possible. The wool speculator, who must sell to this manufacturer, has also fairly endeavored to buy at the lowest possible figure. Only by such efforts can proper commercial values be maintained in a way that will supply citizens with necessities at lowest cost and at the same time insure necessary production. Under economic law such endeavors are presumed to be counterbalanced by equally intelligent and determined undertakings on the part of the sellers. Where intelligence, information, and ability are practically equal on both sides of the market, then economic law prevails and the best public interests are served. Prices are established at points that represent true values as shown by price levels obtaining in other countries and ruling in markets for other commodities.

Prices and Values:

Those in a position to distinguish between the real value of wool and the temporary market price in the United States had not expected the decline in price, which now appears to have been checked. While there was everything to inspire confidence in wool values, yet each onslaught found more growers willing to sell at the reduced figure. By no means can it be said that the intelligence and ability of the sell-

ers has compared at all favorably with that of the buyers. Of course, such is not wholly to be expected in view of the great number of growers and their preoccupation in duties other than that of selling their product, while the buyer is a professional and specialist in his line. To insure security as sellers, growers must have their product sold with the same amount of intelligence and ability as is employed by those to whom they sell. Possibly this may not mean complete organization to the point of selling only through co-operative concerns. At the least, however, it must mean a sufficient degree of organization to stop the practice of dumping an entire clip within a few weeks, regardless of whether demand is favorable or otherwise. While wool growing may have prospered in some places or at some times under an entirely disorderly system of selling, yet it must appear that the profit margins in the future necessarily must go to those exercising the greatest amount of intelligence and foresight not only in the growing but in the distribution of their product.

If there are those who were in so precarious a financial situation that selling could not have been postponed, such position is an admission of weakness and is a menace to others in the industry and in the long run must bring disaster to the individual so precariously financed.

The Tariff and Recent Wool Prices:

Unfair criticism of the value of a protection policy has been expressed during the recent period of declining wool values. It has been pointed out that prices for home-grown wools are seriously lower than the prices for equivalent imported wools with the 31-cent clean duty added. In other words, the manufacturer has been able

to buy domestic wools at a price far below the cost of similar imported material.

No just criticism can be lodged against the theory or the operation of the tariff schedules. If growers deliberately insist upon establishing a buyer's market and elbow each other to the selling counter when offers are made below the true value of wool, then blame properly can be placed on the growers themselves.

The value of wool was never so low as the American price in recent months. The seriousness of the decline was caused by growers themselves. It would have been still more serious had not the tariff law been in effect. The bottom would not have been reached nor the recovery begun nearly so soon if we had been on a free-trade basis. With the exercise of reasonable marketing ability upon the part of the growers, practically the full benefit of the tariff would have been received. Now that the year's clip is mainly in the hands of the mills and dealers, an orderly process of marketing may be looked for and a stabilization of prices that accord with real value. It must be recognized, however, that having bought very low, some dealers can secure a satisfactory profit while still selling below the figure represented by the foreign value of their holdings plus the American tariff. There is no justification for criticism of the tariff upon the basis of recent developments, but rather there is justification and need for criticism of the position of the growers.

The tariff can be no protection against inefficiency or lack of organization. In some short periods, the entire benefit of the duty prescribed may not be received, but with intelligent and businesslike distribution of wool to the consuming centers, and with the exercise by growers of the same character of intelligence that regulates the transactions of the buying fraternity, the benefit of the tariff will be received and the American wool growing industry made stable and secure for service to the nation in peace or in war.

Price Re-adjustments and the Wool Grower

Wool prices are a barometer of business conditions. When any general readjustment upward or downward is to take place, wool is found to be in the lead.

The reason is apparent. Most people, first of all, want, and do procure, shelter—a home of some kind. They do not buy new homes very often. Food they must have new each day. Clothing they also must have, but the lack of full comfort in clothing or of good appearance is by no means so compelling as the demands of food and shelter. Purchases of clothing can usually be postponed for a considerable period.

When there is a shortage of income, or when prices of what is bought reduce the effectiveness of a stationary income, economies are effected in clothing, particularly by men, before for shelter and food. Consequently the effect of the lowering of wages or salaries, or increases in general commodity prices to a point that checks buying is shown first of all in the clothing business, and particularly in woolen clothing.

The retailer finds that his stocks are not moving. He demands lower prices on his purchases for the next season. The garment manufacturer may attempt to lower wages of his factory employees. He may or may not succeed, but he usually refuses to buy cloth at the old figures. The cloth manufacturer can attempt to pass the reduction on to his employees or to the wool grower. This year he succeeded in the case of the wool grower. The wool grower can pass his cut on—if he can. In the long run he can stop growing wool if he can not adjust costs to his markets. In fact, in the long run his banker, in justice to his depositors, must force a discontinuation if profits and repayments are not forthcoming.

Wool also gets the benefit of upward movements of general prices and often leads in this direction. When wages and other incomes are on the increase, the average citizen does not at once

buy or rent a more expensive home. He can not put into his stomach a very large addition to his income. A new rug or a new chair may be purchased and more and choicer meats indulged in, but one of the first responses is the purchase of the suit of clothes that he wanted and really needed last season or last year. Mr. Average Citizen is probably short by two suits and if his income holds up he gets them, and perhaps an extra and a fancy dress for his wife. The higher income of himself and others like him, in his own and in other lines, finally works around to bring the cost of his house and food up to his new income. Then clothing purchases are shut off until they can be made more cheaply or until income again rises.

In supplying this part of the trade cycle, the retailer will pay the garment maker higher prices in order to get the goods. The cloth makers will compete more actively for the wool they want and the wool grower has an inning—long or short—and a chance to pay on his debts.

The collapse of the wool market on May 18, 1920, seemed like a move to deflate wool and let other articles stay, or go, upward. In fact the vicious spiral movement came to the jump off place in the textile trade for the reasons cited above. The Japanese silk trade had collapsed a few weeks earlier. The British woolen trade followed and in succeeding months most other commodities started downhill, though with less ruthless velocity than had characterized the drop of raw wool.

In 1921 it was thought that price readjustment had been accomplished. Prices and wages had not returned to pre-war levels, but it was conceded that the new normal of prices was to be higher than the old one. Wages were lowered some, but it generally was recognized that American wages would continue to be higher than formerly whether measured in numbers of dollars or in the purchase power of those dollars. The factories re-opened,

unemployment vanished, people purchased to fill accumulated necessities and wool prices were well up in the advance.

In May, 1924, wool again seemed to have been singled out for readjustment, though it now appears that some measure of readjustment is to be general and wool is the indicator and leader. High wages and high overhead in distribution due to excess of distributors and other causes, have again shut off liberal purchasing. Apparently goods can not be moved at the prices that were current. The situation immediately backed up to the wool grower. Each attempt at reduction appeared to make the grower more anxious to sell and a buyer's market was established. The benefit to the consumer will be of little or no account unless other and greater economies are effected in getting the wool on to the back of the man on the street.

A further and still larger significance of this recent attempt to resume readjustment is found in the relation of the accepted new wage level to the price level at which the public can and will buy with sufficient liberality to insure general employment and business activity. The United States has accepted the edict of a higher standard of living for those who work for wages—not only more dollars per week, but more value and more necessities and luxuries for a week's work than was formerly given or than is paid in other countries. This may be the triumph and demonstration of true democracy. It means a leveling up for one class. Will it mean a leveling down for others? Can capital profitably be employed in productive industry, higher production costs continued, the old distribution methods maintained, and the general public supplied with its needs at prices it can pay?

Apparently something must give way. And what point in the structure is weaker than our old and expensive method of distribution and retailing? In that there is room for saving to pay the new wage scale and still insure continuation of purchasing by the public. The retailer is not himself to

blame. He can not supply all of the readjustment. His customers must readjust their practices and ideas if this peculiarly American standard of living is to be permanent. They must be willing to "shop around" and patronize the merchant who, through more intelligent buying, merchandising, and treatment of his customers, gives the most value. Unless or until the public will do this, their part of the job, the economic readjustment will not be finished, nor the American standard of living guaranteed. If they will do this, then indeed will the democracy have demonstrated its economic efficiency.

The United States has set itself to this task of elevating labor, the dignifying of toil and leveling up of the masses without pulling down the smaller numbers of people who, through inheritance and application of extra ability, advance and improve our industrial and social scheme with benefit to the masses as well as to the classes—if such there be. This great social undertaking must not be regarded as an experiment. It is a definite undertaking agreed to and supported by all parties and by the great majority of thinkers in all ranks. It can only be accomplished by a great and pure democracy. It is primarily and essentially an American movement, though its ultimate effects will extend to all other countries. No other country is so well situated to create this new standard of life or nearly so likely to succeed as in the United States. And while our country is committed to this task and was never so mindful of its obligations and opportunities to serve the whole world, for many years, the results must grow and develop within America and American industry. This can not be done if, while we are engaged in this practical altruism, we nullify our efforts by subjecting those whom it is particularly sought to elevate to direct competition in our own commerce with products of countries in which labor is still treated as a commodity of commerce and wages forced and held down to levels that will permit underselling

of other countries and without consideration for the wage earner beyond his rendering the maximum of service for a minimum of reward. F. R. M.

A Line-up in Hampshire County:

The front cover illustration of this issue presents a very typical and interesting scene in the home of the Hampshire breed in England. The three lambs on the left of the picture were sired by Blendworth Herriad, whose picture appears on page 17. These eight lambs were awarded the championship for pens of ram lambs at the Salisbury Fair, which is the "Derby" of the English Hampshire world.

FIRE AND THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROBLEM

Glynn Bennion in his article on "Re-grassing the Range" in the last issue of the Wool Grower, has presented a very able discussion of the deterioration that has occurred on vast areas of Western range lands as the result of overstocking and mismanagement. While early settlers, explorers and historians may differ as to the amount of sagebrush found on these lands in the early days, there is little doubt that sagebrush, as well as many other undesirable plants, such as snake-weed and rabbitbrush, have increased to the exclusion of the better plants with overgrazing. This is sufficient to call for early action to better conditions.

Statement of the situation cannot be reiterated too often since it is only by persistent hammering that some policy will eventually be evolved which will permit the application of range management that will improve the open range and maintain it at its highest productivity.

But a land policy alone is not all that is needed to "bring back the range." Many areas of privately controlled ranges have suffered the same decline in carrying capacity as the open public domain. This has not been because of the lack of control, but because of overstocking and the absence of the application of a few of the simple fun-

damentals of range management that would allow the native grasses and other forage plants to maintain their vigor and to mature a crop of seed once in every few years and thus replenish the diminishing stand. Overgrazing and poor management of private lands are usually not willful, but are more the result of lack of knowledge of what the range is capable of carrying year after year and what the requirements are for normal growth of the plants. Only when all of these points are taken into consideration and worked into a careful plan showing how, when, and by what number of stock the range shall be grazed will the whole problem be solved.

That improvement of sagebrush lands can best be accomplished ordinarily by methods which involve burning over the range to destroy the brush is open to grave question, and is beset by many pitfalls, especially in the hands of the less careful. "Piute range management," as this may be termed—for burning is a method supposed to have been employed by the Indians. While fire doubtless helps in removing the brush it is bound to destroy much of the grass and other plants, particularly in semi-arid or arid regions. This is evidenced by many cases where fire has swept over the range on sagebrush lands.

But there are other hazards from burning than the injury done to the more desirable plants. Of equal or greater consequence is the exposing of the barren soil to run off and erosion. Even though sagebrush is practically the only vegetation on many slopes, it has an immense value in the protection it affords the soil from washing and in conserving the moisture supply that later becomes available for irrigation and domestic use. Once these slopes are made barren by fire, rain and snow water instead of being fed in to the streams gradually, comes down as high water for short periods, often causing destructive floods in the valleys below as well as washing away the surface soil of the slopes themselves. The stockmen, as much or perhaps more than any other

group of individuals, are responsible for the protection of watersheds since their stock graze a very large percentage of the land of value for watershed purposes. They should go slow, therefore, in allowing any practice on the range that would lay him open to criticism.

What then is the solution of the range improvement problem where sagebrush abounds to the partial or complete exclusion of the more valuable forage plants? It is the "few years' protection." Nor need the protection be year long. Rest only until the forage plants have matured their seed followed by grazing the rest of the season, or, in other words, deferred grazing for a number of years will accomplish the purpose without much loss of forage in any one year. This, coupled with proper stocking, use of the range in the spring only after the vegetation has reached a height of about six inches and the kind of handling of the stock that will obtain even distribution and even utilization of the range will maintain the range at its highest productivity. That these practices will result in the improvement of the range and a decrease in the amount of sagebrush is evidenced by lands that have been handled properly for a number of years, by the growth of native grass in unplowed corners of well-fenced dry farms, as pointed out in the article, as well as by other similarly protected areas.

There may be certain areas upon which conditions exist that will permit burning without any of the dangers which may be involved and that will cause the range to improve more rapidly. The experiment mentioned in the article may be such an instance. But if there are such places the fact that burning is helpful and not injurious should be determined first by experiments on a small scale before any extensive burning is done.

Generally speaking, fire is an uncertain doctor with a cure more to be avoided than the disease.

U. S. Forest Service. C. L. Forsling.

WAGES UNDER READJUSTMENT

The entire industrial situation of the country is undergoing a radical change. High wages for labor have finally forced a growing unemployment situation that sooner or later will affect all lines of trade. Labor has already had to accept part-time work in many lines, and in some industries general reductions in forces have occurred. In much of the coal mining industry of the Central and Eastern sections miners asked an increase in wages, which was granted, but the operators closed the mines, thus forcing the miners to look elsewhere for employment. Tanners are overstocked with leather with practically no outlet. They in turn are not buying hides, or slats. There is no use to deny that the cycle of unemployment has started, and how far it will extend before it is checked cannot be estimated, but it has already had a direct bearing on the recent declines in sheep and lambs, and for that reason it has about taken its full toll as far as sheepmen are concerned. C. M. P.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

While the agricultural appropriation bill was before the Senate it seemed that a serious reduction might be made in the funds provided for the work of the Biological Survey in controlling predatory animals.

Following the adjournment of Congress Secretary Wallace wrote the Wool Grower as follows:

As the appropriation measure was finally enacted, it is planned to make allotments for the fiscal year 1924 of \$142,483 for rodent control and \$255,704 for the control of predatory animals as compared with \$143,617 and \$258,138 for the respective items for the current year. This represents a slight decrease in funds to be allotted by the Biological Survey to these lines of work. It is planned that field operations will be continued, however, along essentially the same lines as during the past year. It is hoped that, through the development of the cooperation whereby the States and stockmen's associations contribute toward the support of this work and through expansion of the poisoning operations, it will be possible to render helpful service to the livestock interests.

THE NINTH ANNUAL



NATIONAL RAM SALE



AT UNION STOCK YARDS
SALT LAKE CITY

AUGUST 25 - 26 - 27 - 1924

Better Rams at Better Prices

THE RAM SALE DATES

In response to the urgent request of many Hampshire breeders and some Rambouillet breeders the officers of the association have announced the holding of this year's sale upon the usual dates instead of in September.

The first part of September seems to be too late to suit the majority of those who buy Hampshire rams. It is still too early to meet the approval of the majority of those who buy fine woolled rams. A number of Rambouillet breeders were in favor of setting the sale nearer to the time that rams are put in service. It appears that no one time will suit the needs of the buyers and sellers of all classes of rams. Unless or until some plan is adopted to permit the handling of a larger number of rams through the annual sales at times convenient to the trade, the old dates will be retained and the sale allowed to function as an introductory event and a place for showing and selling stud sheep and selections

of range rams from the various flocks without attempting to set up at one time and place a broad market outlet for distributing a large proportion of the commercial rams sold each year in the Western territory.

California breeders who have brought rams to the Salt Lake sale in years past have announced their intention of sending no consignments this year. These breeders are all located in Yolo county, which has always been free from foot and mouth disease. While it was possible that the quarantine against interstate movement of livestock from that section would have been removed prior to August 25th, the California men have stated that they would prefer that all possibility of any question being raised as to safety of buying rams at the sale, should be avoided. Breeders of Yolo county and other parts of California have suffered severely through quarantine regulations applied to their stock as a whole, in spite of the fact that sections of other states actually

are nearer to the danger zone than some of the quarantined area. The Federally quarantined area has included only the sections having the disease and a wide area surrounding them, added as an extra precaution. Regulations enforced by the various states have taken effect at the state boundary line until recently, when a few states authorized through passage for Oregon and northern California lambs which can be shipped only by the N. C. O. railroad, which passes through a non-infected part of California.

RECENT RAM SALES

Yearling Hampshire rams have recently sold in Idaho in lots of 50 head at \$45 each.

Frank H. Russell of Ohio recently shipped 174 yearling Delaine rams to Oregon and California range men. These rams were a specially selected lot with fleeces on the fine order and carrying sufficient oil to form a black top. They are reported to have brought above \$50 per head.

The New Hampshire Rules for Registration and Labeling

At the last annual meeting of the American Hampshire Association, the committee report printed below was adopted, the changes called for to be effective for lambs dropped in 1924:

We, your committee on regulation regarding registration and ear tags, beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

(1) We recommend that as a requisite for registration all breeders of Hampshire sheep be required to submit to the Secretary of the association a list of all stud rams used each season and not later than December 31st. That such list shall contain the name, number, age, and ear-notch marking of said sheep.

(2) All stud rams shall have ear-notch marking individually different.

(3) In addition thereto, each breeder shall submit a list of the total number of ewes bred to each of the above described rams. This does not contemplate that the registry numbers be given, but that simply the total number of ewes bred to each individual be reported.

(4) As a requisite for registration, it is also required that all lambs sired by such recorded and specially designated stud rams shall be given an ear notch marking identical with the ear notch marking of the sire, and this ear-notch marking shall be made before the lamb is 30 days old and not later than the time of docking. No American bred sheep shall be recorded by the American Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association unless the above mentioned regulations are strictly complied with.

(5) As a requisite for registration, all breeders are required to preserve for at least two years and keep subject to the inspection of the representative of the executive committee, all original record books in which are kept a list of ear-tag numbers of all ewes bred, together with the name, number, and ear-notch marking of all stud rams used.

(6) Your committee further recommends the discontinuance of the use of the present association tag for sheep registered after January 1, 1924, and recommends, as a substitute thereof, the Moyer tag. Your committee further recommends that in order to avoid the inconvenience attendant upon the use of large numbers on the tags, that beginning with the year 1924, each successive year thereafter be designated by the successive letters of the alphabet, with the year 1924 starting with the letter "A." All ram lambs registered in the year 1924 will have the letter "A" as a prefix before the serial number. The ewe lambs will have the letter "A" as a suffix following their serial number.

By way of illustration, the ram lambs registered in the year 1924 will be "A1," "A2," "A3." The ewe lambs will be numbered "1A," "2A," "3A," the serial numbers to end with the year, and 1925 to start with the ram lambs as "B1," "B2," "B3," and the ewe lambs as "1B," "2B," "3B."

Your committee further recommends that its executive committee take such steps as may be considered practical to secure the

co-operation of the Animal Husbandry Extension Specialists, of the Annual Husbandry departments of the several Experiment Stations in the different states to the end that a greater interest be stimulated in the keeping of accurate records, and it is the sense of your committee that in the event of non-compliance by any member of this association or non-member owning and desiring to record registered Hampshire sheep, that provision be made for inspection of the flock, premises, and individual records of such sheep breeder to the end that any dishonest practices in regard to the registering of Hampshire sheep be, as far as possible, eliminated.

Respectfully submitted,
H. C. Gardiner, Chairman.
Robert Blastock.
Minnie W. Miller.

These new regulations will add quality to the value of Hampshire pedigree. They will prevent mistakes and abuse in keeping track of pure bred Hampshire lambs. Of course, any pedigree is dependable only in proportion to the integrity of the breeder who records it and the care exercised by him or his employees, but the new rules make it easier for the breeder to keep his records correctly and also enable him better to study the performance of his rams. So long as associations require that application for reg-

istry and pedigree certificates show official numbers of both sire and dam for each lamb, nothing less than these rules will suffice. The Hampshire Association is to be congratulated for putting its registration upon this high plane. A service has been done to Hampshire sheep and all Hampshire breeders.

In explanation of the need and value of the new rules, Dr. H. C. Gardiner, vice-president of the Hampshire Association and chairman of the special committee on registration and ear tags, writes the Wool Grower as follows:

Explanation by the Committee Chairman

Am handing you herewith copy of the new regulations adopted by the American Hampshire Association in December covering the matter of registration and ear tags. For many years the Hampshire Association has been using a tag which was so unsatisfactory that the members of the association have almost wholly discontinued its use. As a result of such an unsatisfactory tag, which tore out and was inconvenient to place in the sheep's ear, notching of the sheep's ears in some of the smaller flocks became quite general.

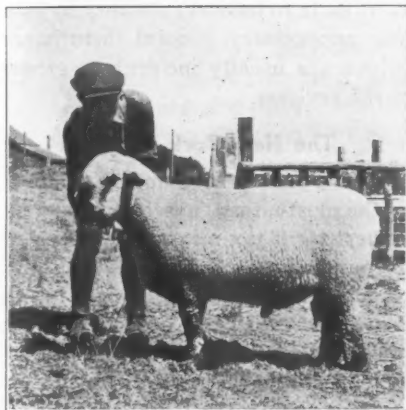
Hampshire breeders as well as breeders of other kinds of sheep have for many years recognized the handicap which they



A son of Blendworth Improved, which as a lamb was awarded the prize for the best Hampshire on Exhibition at the Salisbury Fair (England) in 1923. The sire was imported by Dr. Gardiner last year.

were placed under in having to catch a lamb and look at his ear-tag number and consult a book before it was possible to tell the lamb's sire, this of course being the case in all flocks excepting a very small flock where only one sire was used or where the owner knew every sheep. I have felt for several years that the greatest handicap to constructive breeding which we suffered from was the fact that, raising large numbers of sheep as we did, made it practically impossible for us to tell what the different rams were doing. During my two or three months' sojourn in England last year, where Hampshire breeding has reached a plane where it is almost to be classed as an art, I found that this handicap had been overcome in a most simple manner by notching the ears of all of the lambs with the same ear-notch marking as the sire, and this is done in addition to the tattooing which is the ear-marking method adopted by the British association, differing from our tagging method.

As I went among the great flocks in England it was a matter of continuous observation on the part of the shepherd and the owner that this lamb was from such



Blendworth Herriad. Imported in 1923 by Selway & Gardiner. Champion at the English Royal Show in 1921.

and such a sire which had been previously pointed out to me, and we were able to study with the greatest interest the lambs that had particularly good head character or particularly good bone or particularly good backs, or were particularly outstanding, and to me it was a most remarkable thing that even in the greatest flocks over there, where from six or eight or even ten rams might have been used, that almost always it was the lambs from one or two rams that were so outstanding. As we walked among these sheep in the fields and in the hurdles this ear-notching system made it instantly possible to tell just what ram the lambs were from. I felt that as far as my trip to England was concerned the expense of the whole trip had been repaid many times over by this one suggestion, which universal practice among the ram breeders of England gave me. As a result we have incorporated this suggestion as a part of our registration and believe that as soon as it becomes adopted the breeders will be greatly appreciative of its educational value.

I presume that Hampshire breeding in

America which is really constructive and which will be a contribution to the improvement of the breed, will largely come, as it of necessity must, from the flocks where several rams are used. The flocks in England that are the great flocks have from three hundred to a thousand breeding ewes. There are two things that are making the Hampshire sheep of England the wonderfully outstanding animal it is: first, they know continuously and see daily the results from their different rams; and second, they cull about a third of their sheep every year.

There is an additional reason aside from the educational reason in connection with the adoption of this plan in this country. The Hampshire Association is probably no better or no worse off than other associations in the matter of having among its members some people who fraudulently record sheep. Legislation has never stopped murder, but laws against murder have done much to prevent it, and the laws under which society finds itself today while not strictly preventative of crime, to a very considerable extent exert a controlling effect. We believe that the breeder who is interested enough in his work and in the results he is achieving to follow this method will see its usefulness immediately upon adopting it, and we believe that the man who would be fraudulent will not go to the trouble of notching his lambs unless he notches them correctly.

This year we notched the lambs from approximately 2,000 ewes in accordance with the new regulations. It was done before the lambs went out of the small pens into the large pens in the first shed, and at the same time the ear tag was put in the lamb's ear. It worked out simply and easily and I am satisfied that half a dozen of our men at the ranch today know the ear-notch markings of our principal great rams. With us the scheme is working simply and easily and with no greater additional trouble than for the man who inserts the ear tags to carry a notching punch with him and make the notches. My opinion is that where fraud is practiced in connection with Hampshire sheep registration it is practiced in two places: first, when the sheep are not sorted at breeding time, and second, when the applications for registry are made. Our new regulations provide that original record books must be preserved for a period of time subject to the inspection of the officers of the association, and unless such original record books are preserved sheep cannot be registered. It also provides that the lambs must be notched in accordance with the sire's markings, and we are satisfied that as rapidly as the Hampshire breeders become acquainted with the value of these new regulations they will not only adopt them but, to use the language of Vice-president Hamilton who has followed the new regulations in connection with this year's lamb crop, "We are so well satisfied with the ear-notching method that it would be used in our flock whether or not it was a matter of regulation."

It is the purpose of the executive committee of the Hampshire Association to endeavor as far as possible to rid the association of any criticism as to the matter of registration, and during the past two years there has been criticism made to its executive officers by the officers of some of the large sheep associations in certain states. We propose if possible to remove

any such criticism from our affairs, and we look for and are sure that we will receive from all of the members of the association the support which will permit its executive officers to make our association a real one and make the Hampshire registry certificate stand for just exactly what it should—an accurate and honest record.

I think that the change in going to a letter as a prefix in the rams and as a suffix in the ewes, and only allowing the numbers to run up to the numbers registered each year, is of the greatest convenience. It certainly is appreciated by breeders who, as we all must do two or three times a year, carefully read the ear-tag numbers of all of our ewes. The old association tags running into five figure numbers increased the possibility of error, and in this particular we are adopting a plan which has the advantage of being a time tried one on a large scale and having been found to work very satisfactorily.

I hope you will be able to give such publicity to the facts mentioned in this letter as you may see fit, and also make such editorial comment as you may see fit to make on the things that we are trying to accomplish. Constructive criticism hurts none of us, and as far as we are concerned we are all, I am sure, glad to receive it.



Commander, the celebrated Hampshire Show Ram, imported in 1921 by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho. This ram was champion at the International in 1922 and 1923. The shepherdess who poses with the ram is the daughter of Jess Lander, the shepherd of the well-known Thousand Springs flock.

CALIFORNIA LAMB CROP SHIPPED IN CARCASS

This year 310 carloads, containing 191,269 carcasses of dressed lambs, were shipped from California to Eastern states, says a railroad report. Of this number 106,525 were shipped from San Francisco, 65,504 from Los Angeles, 15,000 from Sacramento, and 4,230 from San Diego. Under normal conditions these lambs would have been shipped alive to central markets, but owing to quarantine prevailing for the foot-and-mouth disease

shipments, on foot, were not permitted.

In the first six and one-half months of 1923 California shipped 275,800 fat and feeder lambs to Eastern points, principally Missouri River markets and Chicago. This year's California lamb crop is estimated as 15 per cent short of 1923.

THE CARIBOU GRAZING ASSOCIATION

Sheepmen who graze their sheep in the Caribou National Forest met at Soda Springs, Idaho, on May 22nd to effect a permanent organization. The Caribou Forest grazes more sheep than any other National Forest, a total of 270,000, and the owners of this stock felt that more effective results could be obtained in handling such problems as coyote control, loss of strays, and so forth, co-operatively, than individually.

Mr. John Lau of Soda Springs was selected to lead the new association and Mr. J. C. Orme of Idaho Falls was named vice-president, with the following executive committee: R. W. Brown, Soda Springs; Roscoe Rich, Burley; Heber Crane, Montpelier. A secretarary will be hired.

The initial action of the Caribou Grazing Association was the levying of an assessment of two cents per head of sheep to start an estray herd and provide funds for the inauguration of a poison campaign against predatory animals under the direction of the Biological Survey.

Officials of the Idaho Wool Growers Association were present and assisted in the organization work.

Feeder Lamb Prices:

Rumors are current of a disposition on the part of some wool growers to force contracts on feeder lambs by extreme price reductions. While it is yet too early to foresee fall prices for feeder lambs, there is nothing in the situation or prospects to justify transactions at any figure materially lower than that which prevailed during the period of contracting earlier this year.

Two Tariff Planks

The Cleveland Platform

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff to extend needed protection to our productive industries. We believe in protection as a national policy, with due and equal regard to all sections and to agriculture, industries and occupations. It is only by adherence to such a policy that the well-being of the consumers can be safeguarded, that there can be assured to American agriculture, to American labor, and to American manufacturers, a return sufficient to perpetuate American standards of life. A protective tariff is designed to support the high American economic level of life for the average family and to prevent a lowering to the levels of economic life prevailing in other lands.

It is the history of the nation that the protective tariff system has ever justified itself by restoring confidence, promoting industrial activity and employment, enormously increasing our purchasing power and bringing increased prosperity to all our people.

The tariff protection to our industry works for increased consumption of domestic agricultural products by an employed population instead of one unable to purchase the necessities of life. Without the strict maintenance of the tariff principle our farmers will need always to compete with cheap lands and cheap labor abroad and with lower standards of living.

The enormous value of the protective principle has once more been demonstrated by the emergency tariff act of 1921, and the tariff act of 1922.

We assert our belief in the elastic provision adopted by congress in the tariff act of 1922 providing for a method of readjusting the tariff rates and the classification in order to meet changing economic conditions when such changed conditions are brought to the attention of the president by complaint or application.

We believe that the power to increase or decrease any rate of duty provided in the tariff furnishes a safeguard on the one hand against excessive taxes and on the other hand against too high customs charges.

The wise provisions of this section of the tariff act afford ample opportunity for the duties to be adjusted after a hearing in order that they may cover the actual difference in the cost of production in the United States and the principal competing countries of the world.

We also believe that the application of this provision of the tariff act will contribute to business stability by making unnecessary general disturbances which are usually incident to general tariff revision.

The New York Platform

The Fordney-McCumber tariff act is the most unjust, unscientific and dishonest tariff tax measure ever enacted in our history. It is class legislation which defrauds all the people for the benefit of a few; it heavily increases the cost of living, penalizes agriculture, corrupts the government, fosters paternalism, in the long run, does not benefit the very interests for which it was intended.

We denounce the Republican tariff laws which are written in great part in aid of monopolies, and thus prevent that reasonable exchange of commodities which would enable foreign countries to buy our surplus agricultural and manufactured products with resultant benefit to the toilers and producers of America. Trade interchange, on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith. We declare our party's position to be in favor of a tax on commodities entering the customs house that will promote effective competition, protect against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue to support the government.

SOME FAMOUS RAMBOUILLET SIREs

III. "Ohio Premier"-A. Orth 472-66235.

By Professor W. G. Kammlode,
University of Illinois.

To succeed in any undertaking one needs but to know the natural regulations pertaining to himself and his business and follow these. Many of us do not know the requirements of our business and many who do know them will not take the trouble to follow them. A great trouble with us is that we believe what we want to believe whether it is the truth or not, and we fail to realize that what we believe may not be the truth and that just believing a thing does not make it true.

The big difference between our sheep breeders noted for their great accomplishments and those who fail of significant results seems to be in the greater wisdom with which they use that knowledge.

Mr. Alexander Orth, in association with his brothers, maintained a great Rambouillet flock at McGuffey, Ohio, for more than twenty years. His death

in 1923 removed one of the noted breeders of Rambouilllets and a great supporter of the breed association. While the Orth flock has long been known for its uniform excellence, its most famous individual was "Ohio Premier", A. Orth, 472-66235. This ram was an outstanding prize-winner for three years as champion at the Ohio and other state fairs. He was described as almost perfection in type and conformation with an excellent

head, heavy neck, flank and tail, carrying a fleece of unusual quality. Ohio Premier's individuality made him one of the leading show rams of the breed. The excellence of his get make him one of the breed's outstanding sires. His ability as a sire is amply shown by the fact that his son, Ohio Premier 2d, was the champion ram at the International Live stock Show in 1920. He was also the sire of many other winners, among which was A.



Ohio Premier 2nd, Champion Rambouillet Ram at the 1920 International. Sired by Ohio Premier—A. Orth 472-66235

Ohio Premier— A. Orth 472-66235 Dropped 1911 Bred by Alexander Orth	Sire Thos. Wyckoff 350-2—57589 Bred by Thos. Wyckoff Dropped 1909	Thos. Wyckoff 161-2—42243 Bred by Thos. Wyckoff	Ray's Commander Thos. Wyckoff 222-2—37853	M. & R. 27—13429	Burth 506-3—1577 M. & P. 40—13428
	Thos. Wyckoff 222-1—37853 Bred by Thos. Wyckoff	Thos. Wyckoff 1000—34671	"Orchard Lake" Thos. Wyckoff 850—13402 W. & A. Meade 10—1643	Thos. Wyckoff 1000—34671	Thos. Wyckoff 850—13402 W. & A. Meade 10—1643 Bernardin 370-1—961 Thos. Wyckoff 6—952 Hinuber 567-1—328 W. & A. Meade 3—956
	Ray's Commander Thos. Wyckoff 222-2—37853	Thos. Wyckoff 670—7831	M. & R. 27—13429	Thos. Wyckoff 1000—34671	Burth 506-3—1577 M. & P. 40—13428 Thos. Wyckoff 850—13402 W. & A. Meade 10—1643 Von Homeyer Von Homeyer J. L. W. & Co. 147—944 W. & A. Meade 10—1643
	Louis 659—1268	Thos. Wyckoff 605—4834	Ranzin 305-1	Ranzin 545-2	Von Homeyer Von Homeyer Ranzin 239 Ranzin 310-5 Hugo 545-1—2940 Anna 521-1—2949
	O. E. Lincoln 768—20604 Bred by O. E. Lincoln	O. E. Lincoln 511—13777	Christian 310-7—2937	E. Lincoln 150—4172	Jahnike 26-2
	Dam A. Orth 52—35711 Bred by Alex Orth Dropped 1905	Burnham Bros. 464—15247 Bred by Burnham Bros.	Jahnike 205-3—3368	F. Granson 310-6—2938	Ranzin 239 Ranzin 310-3 John (A P H 99) 2367 B. Bros. 1—2369
	B. Bros. 207—4881	B. Bros. 51—2909	B. Bros. 51—2909	B. Bros. 51—2909	B. Bros. 51—2909

Orth 526, an undefeated "C" type for several seasons. Ohio Premier is the grandsire of Ohio Premier 3d, the champion ram at the 1923 International, a "B" type ram weighing 328 pounds and yielding an extraordinarily heavy fleece—over 56 pounds. Ohio Premier 3d was sired by Ohio Premier 2d. Moreover, Ohio Premier is also the great-grandsire on the dam's side of Premier 3d. This is an excellent example of the value of good blood-lines in a breeding flock. Of course, all rams cannot be champions, but many more of championship caliber can be produced when we thoroughly know the natural regulations of our business and follow them.

Examine the pedigree of Ohio Premier given here and see what his ancestry was. No ram can transmit to his offspring what he has not himself inherited from his parents. That is one of the natural regulations of our business, but not the only one. The sire's side of this pedigree is largely of Wyckoff breeding. Wyckoff 350^r was an outstanding pure von Homeyer ram tracing to Ray's Commander, Orchard Lake, Bernardin and Hinuber. Nothing need be said here about these rams, as they were discussed last month in presenting the pedigree of King's Majestic. In fact, the Wyckoff blood in Ohio Premier and Majestic is very similar.

A. Orth 52, the dam of Ohio Premier, is a combination of some of the very best von Homeyer and Jahniike blood-lines. Hugo 545 is not only the sire of Lincoln 768, but also of Countess, O. Hugo was one of a number of famous rams in the historic and renowned Lincoln flock. Christian 310 appears in the early generations of many noted Rambouillets.

Even a hasty survey of Ohio Premier's pedigree shows that his greatness comes from his great parentage. With the continued selection of good individuals from good ancestors results become more and more certain. In other words, the more good rams and ewes of the desired type there are in the pedigree the more certain a breeder may be of results.

Department Circular 300, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

LAMB CHART



Numerals in circles refer to wholesale cuts. Other numerals refer to retail cuts.

YIELDS OF WHOLESALE CUTS

PER CENT OF CARCASS	SUBDIVISIONS - PER CENT OF CARCASS
1. LEGS 33.0%	1. LEGS 33.0%
2. & 3. LOIN AND FLANK 17.0%	2. & 3. LOIN AND FLANK 17.0%
4. HOTEL RACK 12.0%	4. HOTEL RACK 12.0%
5. CHUCK INC. NECK 23.5%	5. CHUCK INC. NECK 23.5%
6. BREAST INC. SHANK 14.5%	6. BREAST INC. SHANK 14.5%

WHOLESALE CUTS OF LAMB AND MUTTON

The major wholesale cuts of lamb and mutton generally recognized in all markets are hindsaddle and foresaddle, each comprising about 50 per cent of the carcass weight. The division is made between the twelfth and thirteenth ribs, one pair of ribs remaining on the hindsaddle. Saddles are subdivided into legs, which represent 33 per cent, and loins including flank, which comprise 17 per cent of the total weight of the carcass. Loins include the flank and kidneys.

Foresaddles are subdivided into hotel racks, which include parts of nine pairs of ribs, or 12 per cent; chucks, including neck, or 23.5 per cent; and

breasts, including shanks, or 14.5 per cent of the carcass weight. Slight variations in percentages weights of the various cuts at different markets are not unusual, and there are also slight variations in yields of cuts from different grades. Neither of these, however, is very marked.

Other terms which are fairly common in certain markets are "rattles," "stews," and "slugs." These terms refer to the same cut which consists of the chucks, breast, neck, and shanks. It comprises all of the forequarter except the rack. A "wing" consists of the two shoulders, shanks, neck, and the breasts. A "bracelet" comprises the rack plus the portions of the breast which correspond with the plates in a beef carcass.—(From U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 300.)

Around the Range Country

WASHINGTON

The winter here was short. We fed 286 head of sheep on twenty-five tons of hay. We expect to winter 500 head this year. It has been very dry up until June 1st, and the grass has been short. With the recent rains, the ranges are looking better and good grazing now seems assured. We expect 80-pound lambs by fall. The lamb crop was about 140 per cent.

Danville, Wash. John Edan.

UTAH

Rosette

Not a drop of rain here since April 1st, and the feed is commencing to show the effect. However, we had good feed at lambing time and better than a 100 per cent crop. The weather was unusually fine for lambing also, and there was the smallest loss from coyotes this year that I ever remember. I attribute this to the good work of the hunters under the bounty system.

While ten cents was offered for lambs in this section, no contracts were entered into at that price. Wool was sold at 41 cents here in March. It shrinks from 58 to 60 per cent.

Herders' wages are \$60.

Roy Pugsley.

* * *

Yost

Weather was good during the lambing season, but it has been very dry since (June 7). Forty-one cents was paid for wools around this section. Herders are being paid \$50 and \$60 a month.

John Blyth.

COLORADO

May and the first three weeks of June have been cold and dry. No wool has been sold yet; the lambs have been contracted at 10 to 11¼ cents. The yield was only a 90 per cent one.

I. N. Jack.

Ignacio, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

Davis

The temperature during June was moderate, and the sky clear most of the time. The summer range is only about 50 per cent of normal, and the fall range will be short.

Nearly all of this year's wool has been sold; just a small portion of it was consigned. Shorn yearling ewes are selling at three to four and a half cents a pound. Grain hay has sold for about \$17 a ton and alfalfa hay, \$20 and better.

George G. Pierce.

* * *

Dixon

Feed is very high here. Barley stubble is selling for \$4 and \$5 an acre for the best. Hay in the stack is valued at \$20 to \$25. We look for feed conditions to be very bad late this fall.

About 35 per cent of the wool has been sold and about 15 per cent consigned. Seven dollars has been paid here for shorn yearling ewes.

Robert McKenzie.

WYOMING

Cowley

June weather was cool and there was also quite a lot of moisture. At present the feed in the national forests and on the summer range outside of the forests is very good, and the prospects for fall feed are the best we have had in years.

The lamb crop was a very good one this year; part of it has been contracted. Practically all of the wool has been sold. Shorn yearling ewes are bringing \$12.

Al Johnson.

OREGON

Stanfield

June brought cooler weather and some light showers. In the heavily timbered parts of the national forests the feed is fair, but outside of the forests, the ranges are dry and very much in need of rain. Unless there are heavy

rains early, the fall feed will be very short. However, there should be no great shortage of hay here unless we have an extra hard winter, as there was about 25 per cent of last year's crop unsold. This, together with the wheat that is being cut for hay, will give an average supply, in spite of the fact that this year's alfalfa crop is below normal. Hay in the stack is now selling for \$8 to \$10 per ton.

A large part of the lambs of this section are contracted. Most of the wool has been sold outright, with only a little of it moving on consignment.

C. E. Cleveland.

* * *

Beckley.

To date (June 6th) it has been very dry here. Wools shrinking 60 per cent have sold at 40 cents. Lambs have been contracted at 10 cents. Herders are getting from \$80 to \$100 a month.

Frank Kueny.

MONTANA

Lima

While feed is good on the national forests and fair on the summer ranges outside of the forests, we shall have to have some good rains to make fall feed good.

The lamb crop is an average one and with a few good rains should be as heavy as in other years. The wool sheared from one or two pounds more than in other seasons. None of it has been sold yet (June 23). Shorn yearling ewes are selling at from \$9.50 to \$10.50.

E. R. Gleed

IDAHO

At this time (June 11) dry and windy weather is still prevailing. Nearly all of the wool, which is light-shrinking, has been sold at 40 cents. Practically all of the lambs also have been contracted for fall delivery at 9½ to 10½ cents. Yearling ewes, shorn, are selling at \$10. Herders' wages are \$80 a month.

Chilly, Idaho.

J. B. Hunter.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

It is very dry here; feed on the summer ranges is poor except in a few areas where it has rained since June 1st, and it is getting short even in the national forests. And the present prospects for feed on the fall range are poor. Ilfeld-Moulton L. S. Co.

TEXAS

Fort Stockton

It is exceedingly hot and dry here at this time (July 1st). Some feed is fair, but we shall need rain to insure good fall feed. Jas. Rooney.

Ft. Stockton, Texas.

SONORA

There have been no rains recently, but the feed is still good here and from present indications fall feed will be all right. H. P. Allison.

EASTERN OREGON

Oregon's prolonged drought extending from early February was suddenly broken on June 6th, when there was a widely distributed fall of rain and snow in quantities varying from a slight precipitation to an inch and more of rain and six to fourteen inches of snow in the Blue Mountain region of Eastern Oregon.

Parched ranges and dried up watering holes were replenished. Sheep that were fast losing in flesh were headed in the other direction by the prompt growth of grass following the storm. Many bands of sheep that were shorn late and located on forest allotments or being trailed there or to other mountain ranges suffered losses that in some cases will more than absorb the year's profits and cause general revision of death loss percentages. Many instances of snowfall amounting to twelve to eighteen inches and of numerous bands of sheep in temporary distress have been reported and

except for the rapid passing of the storm severe losses would have been widespread and fatal to owners.

The Oregon Wool Grower.

SOUTH CENTRAL OREGON

What started out to be one of the most favorable years in the history of the sheep industry in Lake County, and south central Oregon, may end by being recorded as one of the most disastrous unless the several months' drouth is ended by a soaking rain. As far back as the memory of Lake County's oldest pioneers reaches never has there been a year as dry as the present one. Stockmen generally report that springs are dry which have never before been known to go dry. Range throughout the south central Oregon country was as dry the 15th of June as it normally should be the last of August. Green feed is a real problem this year.

Up to May 1st conditions of the wool grower were ideal. Practically all of the Lake County wool clip of a million and a quarter pounds sold at prices ranging from 38 to 40½ cents. More than half of the clip brought 40½ cents. Growers throughout the county report record clips and the average increase over last year's clip will run about one and one-half pounds to the head.

The extremely mild winter with occasional light snows or rains kept the feed on the high desert in excellent condition and provided ample water during the winter. Probably 85 per cent of the sheep in Lake County were wintered without a mouthful of hay and came through in excellent condition. Owing to the excellent winter conditions the wool is of exceptional quality this year. Thrifty ewes and fairly good lambing conditions also made possible a big lamb crop. A number reported range lambing of 90 per cent and of course those who lambbed early in sheds hit the 100 mark or better.

But now the problem which is worrying all wool growers with the possible exception of those most favorably

situated is how to make fat lambs for the fall market. Heavy rains within the next two weeks could probably save the situation, but unless these occur it will be necessary to bring the ewes and lambs out of the mountains on to valley meadow lands and stubble fields two months earlier than normal this year in order to keep them growing at all. This of course will mean that there will be a shortage of fall pasture and some lands that should produce hay will be used for pasture and a more acute shortage of hay will result.

Sheepmen throughout the Northwest who are experienced in the business are making every effort to contract their hay for the coming winter. In this section only a few hay sales have been made at \$10 per ton, as most growers are holding for \$15 and many refuse to contract at any price.

Summer rains and plenty of them would very largely alleviate the situation and wool growers are unanimously hoping for rain which will bring on good fall feed.

Through all of it, however, the grim, strong-featured old-timer who ran sheep in Lake County during the feuds between the cattlemen and sheepmen and who survived the severe winter of '89 and '90, maintains a stubborn optimism so characteristic of the Western stockman. They hope that the year may not end so gloomy as it now appears. They point out also that perhaps south-central Oregon is not so hard hit as many other sections for at least until May 1st the conditions were extremely good.

A meritorious accomplishment of the Lake County wool growers during the last few months has been the organization of the Lake County Wool Growers' Protective Association. Slow to follow the move towards organization among progressive wool growers of the country, Lake County growers are now making up for lost time. Already they have accomplished several worthwhile pieces of work. S. P. Dicks is president and Dan F. Brennan is secretary. Both are Lakeview men. Wm. L. Teutsch.

THE WEATHER IN THE SHEEP COUNTRY

By J. Cecil Alter

The following summary of weather, livestock and range conditions has been prepared from the various publications and reports of the United States Weather Bureau:

UTAH—A general deficiency of precipitation, attaining large proportions in some parts, with dessicating winds and high temperatures, has been quite hard on the range, even the mountain pasturage being in great need of moisture, while throughout the extreme southern counties the drought has reached rather serious proportions. The general water shortage and a comparatively backward spring have resulted in unusually short crops of alfalfa. Cattle are fair to poor, mostly fair; and sheep are mostly in rather good condition.

NEVADA—Streams are the lowest of record in thirty-five years, and much water has been withdrawn from alfalfa and applied to gains, some of the later crops of alfalfa having thus been surrendered. Livestock have continued in fair to good condition, though the ranges have become exceptionally dry, and in a few places poor with a general dearth of water reported. Shipments of lambs, calves, and cattle have been premature and moderately heavy on account of range conditions.

IDAHO—Droughty weather has persisted, and while the spring season was late, high temperatures and strong drying winds in recent weeks have had a very bad effect on the range. A few areas still afford fairly good pasturage, and while there is much dry range, livestock have continued in fairly good condition, though adverse weather has sent all stock into the high mountains in rather poorer than usual condition. Haying progressed favorably on fair crops of hay, though irrigation water is quite low.

MONTANA—Better weather and resultant range and livestock conditions have prevailed in Montana than in any other Western state, the spring

season being somewhat late, and moisture having come at timely intervals and fairly well distributed. The result is that livestock are in good or excellent condition, except in the southwestern portion, where ranges are short and poor. Haying has been hindered locally by showers.

WYOMING—Scattered showers and cool nights have been favorable on much of the grazing range, and livestock have held up rather well in most sections. Droughty weather, being most important in the Platte Valley and in southwestern counties, has begun to affect both ranges and livestock in these parts. Irrigation water is becoming short in places, and the hay crops are showing the effects of water shortage in places, though most of the hay has done well.

COLORADO—Cool weather kept livestock out of the mountains a little later than usual, and thus the lower ranges were over grazed in places, which condition added to a growing need for rain in these pastures, has made them quite poor in many places. Water has been ample and alfalfa has done well in most valleys, though the crop as a rule is not heavy. Livestock have averaged in fairly good condition.

WESTERN TEXAS—Inadequate rains, high temperatures, and much strong wind have become severe on the range generally, and livestock are in only fair to good condition. Local showers have been helpful, but they were not widespread.

NEW MEXICO—Exceptionally dry weather has prevailed and ranges are browning badly, and the scarcity of livestock water has become a serious problem. Water holes and small creeks have dried up, and the good range is greatly restricted. Cattle and sheep are mostly fair or poor, though they have held up remarkably well considering the condition of the range. The usual summer thunderstorms are just beginning in the more elevated regions, and thus relief is looked for soon.

ARIZONA—Intense heat and almost total drought have caused some deterioration in the low ranges, and a con-

sequent falling off of livestock over important areas. Many watering places are exceptionally short of water, and rain is urgently needed. However, there is still much good pasturage over extensive areas and livestock on the whole are rated in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA—The drought has become quite intense in most sections, many livestock pastures having been abandoned early in the month for want of water. Cattle and sheep are crowded on the upland and mountain ranges, where streams are very low and the showers have so far been very light. It is a fact, however, that suffering has not yet become acute and most animals remain in fairly good condition. Good haying weather prevailed, and good crops were taken from irrigated lands.

OREGON—Droughty weather has persisted, and while helpful rains occurred in the western portion and at high altitudes farther east, there is a general need for copious rains. Lowland pastures, particularly in the east, have suffered seriously and livestock have shown some depreciation. Fairly good hay crops have been taken in good condition, though later alfalfa crops are threatened by water shortage.

WASHINGTON—An unusual drought has prevailed in all counties, especially in the south and east; and light crops of alfalfa have been secured, and pasturage has remained only fairly good, being poor locally. General rains are greatly needed. Some grain has been pastured or cut for hay; livestock are in fair or good condition generally.

ALEUTIAN LIVESTOCK COMPANY

In the June number of the Wool Grower occurred the statement that "President Hagenbarth states that since April of last year he has had no connection with the Aleutian

Islands Sheep Company." The facts are, that on July 31st, 1923, I resigned as an official of this company and up to date the directors have not seen fit to accept my resignation.

My resignation was prompted by purely personal motives and is not to be construed as a reflection against the meritorious nature of the enterprise. I believe that Mr. Aman Moore and his associates have a very good thing and with proper management it should prove to be a profitable investment. Mr. Hugh Sproat, president for several years of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, has been selected as manager, and no one is better qualified. With the valuable grazing franchise, which I understand the company has secured from the Department of Agriculture, and with Mr. Sproat at the helm, this enterprise should have successful and easy sailing.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

VALUES OF FLEECES IN GOVERNMENT FLOCK

On page 34 of the May issue of the Wool Grower there appears a tabulation of fleece weights and shrinkages of government experimental sheep. The data presented are deserving of comment.

The mean weight of a fleece for the Rambouillets, one to five years old, is 9.6 lbs., for the Corriedales 8.4 lbs., and for the Columbias 10.0 lbs. Let us assume that the Rambouillets produced an average quality of wool grading as fine staple and that both the Corriedale and Columbia fleeces graded three-eighths-blood staple. Prices of scoured wool of these grades, as given in the May Wool Grower, are \$1.30 per pound for fine staple, and \$1.10 per pound for three-eighths-blood. Using the shrinkages given for the three breeds under discussion the mean scoured weight of the fleeces from the Rambouillets is 3.55 lbs., for the Corriedales 4.11 lbs., and for the Columbias 4.70 lbs. Applying the prices quoted above to these scoured weights, the average values of the fleeces may be calculated as follows:

Rambouillet, \$4.61; Corriedale, \$4.51; Columbia, \$5.17.

While the value of the Corriedale fleece is almost equal to, and the value of the fleece from the Columbia is greater than that of the Rambouillet, this should not be construed as an argument in favor of quitting the Rambouillet. Its great hardiness, longevity of life, its gregarious instincts, and many other superior attributes are sufficient to warrant its continuance.

The fact that the Corriedale wool contained 39.70 per cent of dirt and the Columbia wool 44 per cent, is of

interest in that it may indicate a lack of density of fleece among the Columbias which permits more dirt to penetrate the fleece. At the California Station all of the mutton breeds are shorn twice each year because their lack of density permits the entrance of foxtail and other seeds which are very irritating to the sheep. The density of the Rambouillets, however, is sufficient to keep out most of the foxtail, with the result that it is found necessary to clip them only once each year.

J. F. Wilson.

University of California.

Number of Livestock Grazed on National Forests

The number of animals actually admitted to the National Forests in 1923 is shown below. In former years the Forest Service has reported only the number authorized for admission each season. In many cases this number exceeded the number actually grazed because of surplus range in parts of some forests for which no applications were made.

While the present report allows no comparisons of the number grazed in various years on individual forests, such comparisons will be possible in future years, and will be much more satisfactory than those made under the old style of reports.

The total number of cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 142 forests in 1918, 1921, 1922 and 1923 is shown. Also the number of permits in the same years:

	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
	No.	Head	No.	Head
1918	32,600	2,240,010	6,513	8,512,208
1921	31,027	2,077,795	6,214	6,979,951
1922	30,147	1,984,753	5,811	6,891,589
1923	27,708	1,868,979	5,584	6,425,599

The decrease in the number of admitted sheep since 1918 is 2,087,000 head. This is due in part to reduction in the number of stock owned by permittees and in part to removal of stock to avoid injury to the range. The cattle reduction in the same time amounts to 371,031, which on the ratio of 5 sheep to a cow or steer, means

practically the same amount of reduction in the two classes of stock.

Stock Grazed in 1923 by Forests

District 1		
	Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats
Absaroka	6,845	58,472
Beartooth	4,556	28,784
Beaverhead	27,715	74,367
Bitterroot	2,196	17,720
Blackfeet	142	1,296
Cabine	589	22,570
Coeur d'Alene	144	1,300
Clearwater	13,850
Custer	25,646	2,000
Deerlodge	15,072	32,183
Flathead	174
Gallatin	5,838	43,946
Helena	15,659	52,120
Jefferson	19,385	114,743
Kaniksi	17
Kootenai	280
Lewis & Clark	7,186	21,238
Lolo	319	17,970
Madison	21,273	108,588
Missoula	6,099	10,300
Nezperce	5,940	36,858
Pend Oreille	559	8,975
Selway	355	9,300
St. Joe	56	7,060
Totals	167,045	683,640

District 2		
Arapahoe	10,947	16,550
Battlement	47,987	10,723
Bighorn	37,399	103,611
Black Hills	20,003	3,700
Cochetopa	18,459	52,356
Colorado	19,224	11,950
Gunnison	33,404	26,117
Harney	10,476	1,300
Hayden	7,587	86,511
Holy Cross	21,255	65,569
Leadville	8,369	93,292
Medicine Bow	9,664	42,584
Montezuma	28,559	47,066
Nebraska	12,692
Pike	10,283	24,620
Rio Grande	21,762	198,951

Routt	19,000	65,000
San Isabel	12,695	19,482
San Juan	22,366	128,943
Shoshone	11,700	75,411
Uncompahgre	28,824	49,096
Washakie	10,855	32,130
White River	35,700	36,200

Totals 459,220 1,192,162

District 3

Apache	35,164	34,266
Carson	8,914	81,863
Coconino	42,228	74,502
Coronado	41,808	
Crook	29,976	3,836
Datil	41,863	93,492
Gila	44,755	6,240
Lincoln	21,421	12,726
Manzano	7,149	41,734
Prescott	52,231	53,805
Santa Fe	9,262	57,833
Sitgreaves	7,415	40,251
Tonto	67,489	18,833
Tusayan	18,793	58,546

Totals 428,468 577,927

District 4

Ashley	9,888	89,699
Boise	5,298	114,068
Bridger (see Wyoming)		
Cache	26,660	103,142
Caribou	20,914	233,657
Challis	7,084	54,025
Dixie	15,156	72,946
Fillmore (see Fish Lake)		
Fish Lake	32,662	91,520
Humboldt	46,873	222,239
Idaho	1,979	85,967
Kaibab	7,013	3,566
La Sal	17,621	23,923
Lemhi	15,513	87,174
Manti	21,501	127,282
Minidoka	19,675	74,000
Nevada	5,686	46,647
Payette	6,723	116,005
Powell	14,865	92,597
Salmon	12,964	56,175
Sawtooth	8,102	204,476
Targhee	19,983	189,602
Teton	15,858	
Toiyabe	17,089	22,181
Uinta	34,991	193,427
Wasatch	10,637	58,577
Weiser	12,086	53,531
Wyoming	34,125	265,240

Totals 440,496 2,682,666

District 5

Angeles	2,484	
California	6,529	28,145
Cleveland	1,596	
Eldorado	10,475	17,325
Inyo	13,423	59,317
Klamath	6,715	6
Lassen	12,923	27,620
Modoc	35,404	58,000
Mono	5,084	97,969
Plumas	14,138	60,497
Santa Barbara	9,535	4,807
Sequoia	22,250	4,200
Shasta	7,816	22,769
Sierra	16,245	35,300
Stanislaus	16,655	18,457
Tahoe	8,117	44,158
Trinity	11,126	15,242

Totals 200,525 473,812

District 6

Cascade	482	20,514
Chelan	11,719	40,942

Columbia	1,351	17,865
Colville	6,348	20,600
Crater	9,893	10,083
Deschutes	3,625	21,443
Fremont	12,637	73,429
Malheur	27,619	74,490
Ochoaco	16,528	81,697
Olympic	63	600
Oregon	3,598	21,063
Rainier	6,375	43,663
Santiam	183	12,960
Siskiyou	1,800	160
Siuslaw	154	20
Snoqualmie		
Umatilla	16,429	132,896
Umpqua	1,380	13,600
Wallowa	16,106	59,135
Washington	13	
Wenatchee	781	45,750
Whitman	22,974	121,145

Total 162,058 812,055

District 7

Alabama	172	
Alleghany		
Arkansas	752	
Cherokee	406	41
Florida	817	2,440
Luquillo		
Monongahela	127	114
Nantahala	449	210
Natural Bridge	474	
Ozark	1,109	53
Piegah	709	
Shenandoah	1,585	104
Unaka	188	75
White Mountain	311	
Wichita	3,618	

Totals 10,717 3,037

THE TARIFF AS A TAX ON WOMEN

Under the above title a 27-page pamphlet recently was issued by the Democratic National Committee. It was attempted to show that labor and consumers were better served by the Democratic tariff on eighteen commodities, including woollens, cutlery, cotton goods, and shoes. The interests of the producers were not discussed. Under the heading, "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep!" the pamphlet says:

Three-fifths of the American wool crop is raised in Western Mountain States, and four-fifths of the wool there raised is not grown by farmers for whom the public thinks the wool tariff was enacted. It is grown by grazers of wild lands who live in towns and cities, some of them owning, as members of corporations or individually, flocks of from 20,000 to 50,000 sheep, divided into bands of one or two thousand each, and cared for by sheep tenders, two such men caring for one thousand or two thousand sheep, besides the lambs which often equal in number three-fourths of the adult sheep.

These bands of sheep live through the summer in the high mountains, largely on the Forest Reserves at a charge of 2½ cents per month or 8 to 10 cents per summer per adult sheep, with no charge for the lambs. In many states, the lambs go from these mountain pastures "fat as butter," direct to the packing houses.

The flocks are driven down from the mountains in the autumn to so-called desert lands that have enough of wild grasses, sunflowers and other food that rises through the snow in times of storm to keep them through the winter.

When the winter is mild sometimes no prepared food is necessary. In times of severe storm, alfalfa or other grasses are required for feed temporarily. A Washington sheep grazer estimates his winter feed cost at 80 cents per adult sheep. A Colorado sheep grazer estimates his cost at about 1 cent per day per sheep for 60 to 90 days.

The facts of the case presented against the cutlery duties cited are shown in the following statement which appeared in the June 13 issue of the American Economist:

Newark, N. J., May 27, 1924.

Answering the Democratic National Committee's document, "The Tariff as a Tax on Women," paragraphs entitled "Cutlery," page 24, which reads as follows:

"Likewise, good cheap nickel cast plated iron scissors, 8 inches long, selling for 11½ cents, were given a tariff of 20 cents. Seven-inch forged steel, nickel plated scissors, selling for 21 cents, were given a tariff of 29 cents."

The facts are as follows:

The selling prices given above were not the selling prices to the women consumers, but are the billing prices of the foreign manufacturers to their American representatives.

In the spring of 1922 the importers were importing at 11½ cents each scissors which were sold in the best retail stores of the United States for \$1.50 each; and were importing for 21 cents each scissors that retailed in these same stores for \$2 each. The same scissors are still sold at \$1.50 and \$2 each, respectively; and the duty has been absorbed out of the importers' profits.

On the other hand the shear and scissors industry in the United States is employing today 1,000 more men than it did in 1922; employing directly about 5,000 employees, and perhaps 5,000 more indirectly; and employing the men 50 hours per week in the spring of 1924 against 30 hours per week in 1922 at wages which have increased in 1924 about 15 per cent over 1922; and the retail selling prices of the goods made in this industry are no higher in 1924 than they were in 1922.

The profits of the German manufacturers and German importers may have been decreased; but, undoubtedly, 10,000 employees in the United States have received benefits from the 1922 tariff bill, and at no cost to the American public.

Yours very truly,

J. WISS & SONS CO.

NINTH ANNUAL

National Ram Sale

AUGUST 24, 25, 26, 1924

SHEEP AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

By A. C. Mills.

Melbourne, Australia, May 15, 1924.

The happening of most importance in the sheep world on this side during the month was the final clearance of Bawra stocks. The closing sale took place at Liverpool, England, the beginning of May, when the very last bale passed into commercial hands. At its inception on January 1, 1921, the Realization Association took over 1,836,005 bales of Australian, 722,943 bales of New Zealand, and 2,329 bales of Falkland Islands wools, or 2,611,277 bales in all. By carefully regulating the offerings and entering into amicable agreements with the brokers regarding sales of the current clips, this mountain of wool, as it was then fearfully described, has been sold without any material disturbance to the markets.

Now that Bawra is a diminishing factor wool producers are considering the advisability of creating a fund which will give them a measure of power in organized trade and labor circles. Grazier's associations in most states have lately passed resolutions approving the principle of imposing a levy of 2 cents a bale on all wool grown in Australia. In a normal season the tax should amount to £50,000, or about \$250,000, and it is proposed to use the money to fight unjust labor demands and strikes when they occur, also perhaps to tide needy producers over periods of slump. The idea is certainly excellent, but the great difficulty will be to secure payment of the levy. Small as the tax is there will always be a percentage of growers who will not contribute without compulsion. Obviously graziers' associations and similar bodies have no means of enforcing payment from others than members. The fact that not more than 75 per cent of the producers were contributing would quickly kill the scheme. As a matter of fact I doubt if anything like 75 per cent of producers belong to the different associations, graziers as a body being notori-

ously slack in the matter of organization. It is strange it should be so, as shearers and sheep station employees are remarkably strongly organized. They, almost to a man, belong to the Australian Workers' Union, which is one of the most militant unions in this country.

By the way, I see that the Queensland branch of the Australian Workers Union has filed a claim in the State Arbitration court for an all-round increase in wages. The present shearing rate in Queensland is \$9.60 per 100 for flock sheep without keep, and the union is asking for \$14.40. For shed hands they are asking \$32.40 a week and keep, and station hands \$21.60 a week and keep, with a 44-hour week. If the union is successful in Queensland it will certainly attempt to get the rates raised in the other states, where last season the shearing rate was increased from \$8.40 to \$9.12 a hundred.

The union is largely basing its claim on the existing high price of wool and is quietly ignoring the fact that overhead and other costs and taxation have increased correspondingly. The growers, however, are now starting to emphasize this side of the question and we shall probably hear a good deal about costs of production in the future. A well known contributor to a leading weekly paper has opened the ball by saying that roughly speaking it costs 24 cents to grow a pound of wool, and nearly \$2.64 to rear a sheep. Further, he asserts that investigations go to prove that an old-established and prosperous sheep station can only surpass in profit five per cent gilt edged security, year in and year out, by about 24 cents or so a sheep, the average being taken over a series of seven years, and worked out methodically by a firm of expert accountants. A financial company largely interested in pastoral properties intends to apply a similar test to each of their stations, and to ascertain how much better or worse off they are from the day of ownership than if they had put the capital used into five per cent gilt edged securities. Probably they will find they have made very little profit

over and above the five per cent, but have provided much employment for others, and periodically piled up a load of worry for themselves.

Although there have lately been fluctuations, sheep values continue on a satisfactory basis. Last week in the Melbourne yards ordinary trade description fat crossbred and Merino wethers were selling to \$11.15 and ewes to \$9.10. In Sydney, where the market is more heavily supplied, wethers are fetching about \$8.65 and ewes \$7.20 a head. Stores and breeders are equally dear, and anybody buying fatteners these times will find it difficult to get out with a profit.

I can confirm my last report regarding the lambing. Except for certain lightly stocked areas in central and west Australia conditions are very favorable for a good drop, and those districts that have already lambed are recording high percentages. The fly in the ointment—it is a veritable fly, even if the ointment part is a figure of speech—is the plague of blow flies. This is particularly bad in many parts of Queensland and New South Wales, and is necessitating constant care and attention to flocks. Not only are ewes being struck in the breech, but wethers are getting blown about the head and shoulders. Possibly the wet autumn accounts for the plague, but whatever the cause, sheepmen are loud in their complaints.

A railway strike in New Zealand has been crippling trade there and it is difficult to find out just what is happening. Apparently most of the packing houses are still treating sheep and lambs for the export trade, but the supply is limited. The companies operating in the South Island were paying up to 20½ cents per pound for carcass weights for the best woolly lambs and in the North Island to 19½ cents before the strike. No doubt about the same rates will apply for such fats as can be got into the works. Fortunately recent rains have caused a good growth of feed and farmers who are obliged to hold their stock will have no difficulty in doing so.

The Lamb Market

LAMB PRICES ON JULY 7H

The following quotations on lambs and sheep at four markets on July 7th are from the daily report of the Market News Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

	Chicago	Omaha	Kansas City	Denver
Lambs—Light and Handyweight(84 (pounds) Med-Pr	\$12.50-15.00	\$12.00-14.00	\$11.50-13.75	\$12.00-13.25
Lambs—All weights—cull and common	8.00-12.50	7.50-12.00	6.25-11.50	7.00-12.00
Yearling wethers—Med. to Pr.	9.50-12.50	9.25-11.50	8.00-11.50	
Wethers (2 yrs. old and over) Med. to Pr.	5.75- 9.75	5.00- 9.25	5.25- 8.25	
Ewes—common to choice	3.00- 6.25	3.00- 5.50	3.00- 6.15	
Ewes—canner and cull	1.00- 3.00	1.00- 3.00	1.00- 3.00	
Feeding Lambs (range stock) Med to Pr.	10.25-12.00	10.00-11.50		

LAMB MARKET COMES BACK

A semi-demoralized lamb market late in June recovered with gratifying, if not surprising promptness in the first three days of July. Dressed trade took on a more favorable appearance, concessions to consumers stimulating distribution and subsidence of the previous heavy run of natives relieving saturation. Given abundance of natives, killers resort to merciless sorting which is always adverse to price maintenance.

Values advanced 50 cents to \$1 from the low spot. Part of it was indicated by less drastic sorting. Improvement in condition was also a factor. Native lambs at \$13@13.50 on the rise were fully 75 cents above the low spot. Western lambs went to killers at \$14.75 and second cuts to feeders at \$11.75, most of the feeding lambs selling at \$11.25@11.65.

That it will be a choppy market all through the season is probable, but at the new scale of prices consumption should expand to meet increased supply. With Southern lambs out of the way, early Idahos in, and natives better distributed, the market should acquire more stability and breadth. Pork is still abundant and cheap, and beef is not a luxury, but the cattle market has a habit of picking up and when hog liquidation has run its course the signs will be more propitious.

SUMMER LAMB MARKET NOT MADE

August will probably develop a stride in the lamb market, but occasional heavy runs of natives in response to sharp advances are certain.

By the latter part of July, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri will be shipped out, the early crop of Idaho lambs, which started before its usual schedule, will have disappeared and the market decks cleared for the regular crop of Westerns. Native lamb production in the region north of the latitude of Missouri has not expanded appreciably, but the territory that finds an outlet at Jersey City has more lambs than last year.

Restoration of consumption is a problem of major importance at the moment. Fresh pork is selling at 18 to 21 cents per pound retail, hams at 21 cents and bacon at 35 cents, which means formidable competition for lamb. However, lamb is a popular summer meat and at the new scale of prices will claim a share of public patronage. Now that the summer resort season is on more lamb will be used and reinstatement in chain-store trade will have a beneficial influence. The trend of all food commodity values is downward and lamb has been abnormally high and out of line with every other human food.

J. E. P.

CHICAGO

From \$17.45 the top price of Western new-crop lambs dropped precipitously and almost continuously to \$13.75. June readjustment was inevitable, as it had been deferred by a

tardy movement of Tennessee and Kentucky stock. Supply expanded overnight, coincidentally the dressed market collapsed and a rush of natives, mainly from Missouri, completed what amounted to a disaster. Western lambs worth \$17.25 early in June dropped to \$13.75, and at intervals there was no reliable outlet for culls. At the end of June closely sorted native lambs sold at \$13@13.25 and \$8 was considered a good price for the culls, which were numerous by reason of drastic sorting and poor condition of the bulk of the offering. A comparison of sheep and lamb values at the beginning of July compared with the corresponding years, follows:

	Sheep	
	Top	Bulk
1924	\$ 8.00	\$4.00@5.25
1923	7.75	5.50@6.75
1922	7.25	5.00@6.50
1921	5.75	3.50@5.00
1920	10.00	5.50@9.25

	Lambs	
	Top	Bulk
1924	\$14.00	\$13.00@13.50
1923	15.75	14.75@15.50
1922	13.50	12.50@13.25
1921	11.00	9.50@10.50
1920	15.75	12.00@15.75

Ten markets received 744,000 sheep and lambs, mostly the latter, during June, an increase of 114,000 compared with June, 1923, which accounts, in part at least, for the break. Another reason was that during the \$16.50@17.25 spring lamb period, consumers were weaned from the product and expansion of consumption is always slower than restriction. What rarely happens at the market was a continuous break of nine days in succession the last two weeks of the month. As it was a period of semi-demoralization in every branch of the trade and high prices in May rendered readjustment inevitable, depreciation would have elicited no surprise had it been less drastic.

The First Week

During the week ending June 7 the ten markets received 196,000 head, compared with 152,000 last year. This enabled killers to begin vigorous bear campaigning, and by the end of the

week they had depreciated shorn lambs of the old crop, \$1 to \$1.50 per hundredweight, spring lambs, 40@50 cents, culls \$2 to \$2.50, and aged sheep, \$1 to \$1.50. During the week the best shorn lambs sold at \$14.50, the bulk at a range of \$13@14.50.

Seventeen-forty was paid early in the week for choice Idaho spring lambs, but \$17.15 was the limit at the close and vigorous sorting was insisted on. Top native spring lambs sold at \$16.75, the bulk at \$16@16.50. Cull native lambs dropped from a \$12.50@13 basis the previous week to \$10.50@11, severity of sort making plenty of culls. A few choice light ewes sold at \$6, but anything weighing 150 pounds, or more, had to go from \$4 down. Other than Texas grassers, few wethers were available, the Texas delegation selling at \$6@6.50, and a few Westerns reaching \$7.75. There was some demand for breeding ewes, choice yearlings going to the country at \$12.35, but \$6.50@8 took the bulk of desirable offerings. Full-mouthed ewes sold at \$6.50@7. Feeders took light ends of Southwestern lamb bands at \$9.50@10, Idahos going to the country at \$13.25. The latter weighed sixty pounds and were the only Westerns not acceptable to killers.

The Second Week

A logical result of the slump of the previous week insured a much lighter run during the fore part of the week of June 14, but the full week delivered 176,000 at the ten markets, compared with 153,000 a year ago. Fat lambs scored substantial advances early in the week, but bear-raiding was resumed later, net results for the week being a 25-cent advance on Western lambs suited to the shipping outlet.

The top on Western lambs was \$17.25, bulk of the range contribution selling between that figure and \$17. Bulk of the native lamb supply cashed at \$16@16.25; culls at \$11@11.50, no natives passing \$17.15. The break in fat lambs had the logical effect of discouraging feeders, \$13@13.50 taking most of the new crop lambs fit for the country outlet, weighing around

60 pounds. Demand for breeding ewes of all ages was healthy, \$10.50@11.50 taking yearlings, and \$6.50@8 mixed lots running from twos to full mouths, choice twos and threes being eligible to \$8.50.

The Third Week

Price slashing was vigorously prosecuted during the week of June 21, when ten markets registered arrival of 201,000, compared with 175,000 last year. Congestion in dressed trade was a factor, the result being horizontal declines of \$2 to \$2.50 per hundredweight, in addition to heavy sorting, throwout lambs declining \$2.50@3 per hundredweight. Yearlings were off \$1.75@2 per hundredweight and feeding lambs \$1@1.50, sheep declining 25@50 cents. Choice Idaho lambs of the new crop sold down to \$15.10, against \$17.10 at the close of the previous week, and few natives were eligible to \$14, bulk of that offering going at \$13.50@13.90, with culls at \$8@9, although resorting was responsible for a string of \$6.50@7.50 sales. The range offering was mainly an Idaho contribution, but it was not responsible for the break, heavy supplies from Louisville and Nashville direct to packers doing the damage. The break frightened feeder buyers out of the market, throwing into packers' hands the thin end of the Western supply at \$12.50@13. Early in the week, fed yearlings made \$14.25; before the close comparable kinds were on a \$12.50 basis. Most of the fat ewes sold at \$4 to \$5.50, but good handyweights were quotable to \$6. Country demand practically disappeared, although a few light Western lambs went out at \$11@12, the former price taking weight. Not enough breeding ewes were available to make a market, a few mixed Idahos, twos to full mouths, going out at \$7.75.

The Last Week

Supply curtailment the last week of the month was nullified by a demoralized dressed market. The ten primary points had 171,000 against 151,000 a year ago. Decrease, compared with the previous week was due to holding back natives and Southern lambs. Con-

dition, especially in the case of Westerns, showed marked deterioration, eliminating top prices. Lambs declined \$1@1.50 per hundredweight; yearlings and young wethers \$1@1.25. Early in the week \$14.85 was paid for the best Idaho lambs, the best natives stopping at \$14, but \$13@13.75 took the bulk of both kinds and it was an \$8@8.50 trade in throw-out natives. Sheep were scarce, desirable lightweights holding steady, heavies declining 25@50 cents. Demand for feeders was narrow at 25@50-cent declines. Yearlings sold mainly at \$11@12, nothing passing the latter figure, and it was a \$7.50@8 trade in wethers, light and handyweight ewes selling at \$5@5.50 and heavy ewes at \$3@3.75. For choice Idaho feeding lambs, \$12 was a popular price, \$11 taking heavy lambs. Yearling breeding ewes went out at \$9.50@10.50, and mixed lots, twos and up at \$6@7.

J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

Lamb prices receded sharply during June. The market opened the month in a rather weak condition and with supplies of Idaho springers gradually increasing, prices started on the downward path and showed signs of strengthening on very few occasions throughout the thirty-day period with final levels at the bottom. The high mark for the initial day of the month of \$16.75 on Westerns also stood as top for the month and was reached only once. General influences were construed as bearish the first week and with an indifferent demand apparent from all quarters, values sagged rapidly. The ensuing six days found trade in a slightly better condition and prices were quoted firm. The remainder of the month, however, an extremely weak tone dominated the trade and pessimistic reports from the East, together with the increase in the receipts of Western lambs resulted in drastic down turns, which as the month came to a close amounted to something like \$3.25@3.50 on all classes of lambs, Westerns, natives and fed shorn yearlings. Arrivals of

the latter kinds were of just fair proportions and on a good many days none of this class of stuff was on offer.

Receipts broke all previous records for the month of June, aggregating something like 177,000 head, or an increase of around 52,000 head over May and the largest run for the sixth month of the year in the history of the market. This is accredited a good deal to the fact that ranges in Idaho are in very poor condition this season, owing to extremely dry weather and forced a large percentage of the spring lamb crop from that state on the market as much as thirty days earlier than usual.

Trade in the feeder division was of somewhat broader volume in June, due mainly to the larger number of lambs suitable for this purpose which were included in the month's run of Westerns. The first part of the month witnessed a quiet session in this branch of the trade, while from the second week on, business gradually increased in volume, although values followed the downward tendency of killing classes with the close showing only slight reactions from the low point. Demand, however, was of broad enough proportions to absorb the offerings on most occasions and a substantial outgo to local feed lots had developed toward the finish of the month. Best quality feeders cashed at \$12.50@13 at the start of the four-week period, while closing spreads found then at \$10.50@11, or around \$2 lower.

The total outgo of feeding lambs from market was over three times as large as in May, being some 21,137 head, against only 8,902 head on the latter occasion with the out movement for June last year only 9,299 head. Of the shipments, Nebraska claimed 21,174 head, with 4,373 head going to Iowa and a few smaller lots moving to Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota and Michigan.

While aged sheep prices did not suffer as drastic declines as other classes, an undercurrent of weakness dominated the market during the greater part of the month and final levels showed moderate losses from initial quotations.

Practically the entire supply was confined to small lots of ewes with an occasional bunch of wethers and yearlings from Idaho included. After displaying a weak attitude the first three weeks, values firmed up a trifle toward the close with movement noted at \$4.50@5.25 for desirable kinds, against \$6@6.50 on the final days of May. A few small lots of Western wethers and yearlings sold at \$7@8 on the former kinds and \$10@11.50 on the latter, this month.

Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

June brought a substantial reduction in sheep and lamb prices, and the general market developed new low prices for the season and year. Receipts were not out of the ordinary, but the principal bearish factors were big declines in prices of dressed lambs and mutton throughout the East, and a wool market that was lower and lifeless. June ordinarily is a month of sagging prices, but the break the past thirty days was more severe than usual, and much larger than expected.

May closed with lambs quoted up to \$16.25, and at the close of June the top price was \$13.25 for Western lambs and native lambs brought \$12.50, both slightly above the extreme low point of the month. The bulk of the offerings for the thirty-day period was native lambs, and it was not until other markets had weakened and were on the down grade that any Westerns arrived. Because of the severe break, and the fact that California, Arizona and Texas have completed their marketing for this season, and the crest of the Southern lamb movement through the Louisville gateway is over, the general lamb market has probably not only passed the low point of the season, but will make a better showing this month.

The break in fat sheep was less severe than in lambs, owing to the fact that at the close of May they were relatively lower than lambs. June closed with shorn grass fat wethers selling at \$6 to \$6.75, fat ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50, culls and gummers \$2. Yearlings

showed a wide range, owing to the fact that market classification brings June as the dead line on last year's lambs and places them in the yearling class. On the close \$8 to \$10 was the spread in quotations.

June netted the feeder only a few bunches of lambs and breeders were not able to pick up any good ewes. There were a good many native lambs of feeder weights and condition, but corn belt feeders do not want that kind. They prefer the range bred lambs and are holding back for them. Feeders now are talking \$10 to \$11 for thin lambs, but it has been demonstrated that they talk less in June than they pay in later months.

June receipts in Kansas City were 132,271, compared with 119,096 in the same month last year. Practically the entire increase was in arrivals from Texas. Marketing from that state has been completed, except as lambs bought for fall delivery will be moved. In the six months this year receipts were 713,613, or 79,156 less than in the same period last year.

C. M. P.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of June totaled 63,752, compared with 61,345 same month a year ago. Of the total receipts 21,239 were from Idaho points, and the rest were practically all from local territory. The lamb market was a very uneven affair during the month and closed sharply lower. Compared with the close of May values were mostly \$3 lower. During the first week prices worked lower, but in the second week there was an upturn, which carried the top to \$16.50 on Westerns and \$15.75 on natives, but after this, prices declined most every day until the close. On the last day of the month best Idahos sold at \$13.50 against \$16.25 a month ago, and natives \$12.75 against \$15.75 a month ago. Feeders were also sharply lower with best grades selling now at \$11. Clipped lambs were scarce the last half of the month and prices show a greater decline than wool lambs. Ewes and

wethers closed about \$1.50 lower, and yearlings around \$2.50 off. Best ewes sold at \$5 on the close against \$6.50 a month ago, wethers were quoted around \$6.50 and yearlings around \$9. Breeding ewes were scarce throughout the month, and were selling \$5.50@6.50 on the close. H. H. Madden.

DENVER

Light supplies of sheep and lambs may be expected on the Denver market in June. It was anticipated that the California quarantine preventing the receipt on this market of lambs from that state this summer, would result in a big decrease in the supply. As a matter of fact Idaho marketings filled up the gap and sheep receipts for the month were 20,000 larger than for the same month of last year. The receipts for June, 1924, were 40,954, and for June, 1923, 20,297.

Competition was good for all good quality lambs offered, but prices declined sharply on account of heavy supplies and lower markets at all points. Since the close of June the market is showing some reaction and further advances are anticipated. Spring lambs that sold around \$16 in June were finding outlet at \$12.50 at the close of the month. An advance of \$1.25 since July 1st has carried top lambs to \$13.75 by the 3rd, and further advances are looked for in the next few weeks. Some inquiry for feeding lambs is developing at \$9.50 to \$10.50 for a good grade, although it is too early yet for much trade in this department of the market.

W. N. Fulton.

FEEDERS AFRAID OF THE GAME

Cornbelt feeders lost their nerve in June when the fat lamb market collapsed. Up to that time the few Western lambs available that were suited to their purpose had been taken greedily at \$13@13.50, but by rapid stages the market dropped to an \$11@12 basis. At the inception of July the growing corn crop was on a dubious basis. There was plenty of grass

and assurance of a large crop of hay, but corn is always the factor of major importance and with old corn scarce and the price soaring, the new crop three weeks late, weedy and in many places under water, caution on the part of investors was logical. Orders filed earlier in the season to be executed "at the market" when opportunity offered were cancelled and at the low time in June, when trade in fat lambs was demoralized, there was only a narrow outlet for thin Western stock to the country, packers taking many at bargain prices.

However, there will be a corn crop and a broad feeder outlet when the main column of Western lambs appear on the horizon. Bankers are displaying caution, their customary attitude during a presidential campaign, but at the new scale of prices investment risk has been reduced. The logical effect of the June break has been prevention of skyrocketing, which is always disastrous. It may be that contracts for Western lambs made early in the season were at excessive prices, but what has happened recently has cleared the atmosphere and should establish confidence. There will be no cheap corn on this crop, regardless of its outcome, but lamb feeding in the corn belt is mainly a matter of utilization of roughage that would otherwise be waste, and economical harvesting of corn. Once acquired it becomes a habit. Lamb feeding in the corn belt has passed from the speculative to the practical era. It is a farm rather than a feedlot proposition, which places it on a safe basis.

J. E. P.

TEXAS STILL IN SHEEP

Any impression that Texas had been put out of the sheep business has been dispelled by the heavy and continuous run from that quarter this season. At Kansas City Texas wethers dropped to \$6.75 and stock at \$6.25 was far from undesirable. The heavy run of good Texas wethers selling at \$6.25@6.75 was a demoralizing influence in the case of heavy native ewes which had to go from \$4 down.

FAT MUTTON IS A DRUG

Probably the hardest food commodity to sell under present conditions is heavy mutton, for which there is only a limited and apparently a diminishing outlet. Heavy ewes are selling from \$4 down and \$8 has been a good price for choice wethers weighing around 128 pounds. Heavy hogs are earning a substantial premium and big cattle have been popular with killers, out-selling yearlings by 75 cents per hundredweight, but a few fat sheep create market saturation. The last thing the trade wants is a fat ewe weighing 150 pounds or more, but when the product reaches the ultimate consumer, especially in restaurant circles, it realizes extravagant prices, the only logical excuse being cost of service.

J. E. P.

DEMAND FOR BREEDERS ARRESTED

Less interest is manifested in breeding ewes than early in the season for which a dull, declining wool market and the June slump in lambs is responsible. Fortunately supply has been light and orders sufficient to absorb the few available. Choice "black-face" yearling ewes have sold as high as \$12.35 per hundredweight, weighing 80 pounds, but it is a \$6.50@7 trade for mixed-age lots, choice two and three-year-olds making \$8@8.50.

Early in the season inquiry for Western breeding ewes was insistent from every section of the farming region, especially territory east of Chicago; recently less of it has been heard. With fat ewes hard to sell at \$3.50@5.50, prospective investors are expectant of lower prices on breeding stock, in which they are likely to be disappointed unless unexpected supply sources develop. Early in July yearling ewes were down to \$9.50@10.50, and older stock at \$6.50@7 looked worth the money. The decline in wool has made country bankers skeptical of sheep paper, especially for the long pull, as in the case of breeding stock.

LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL.

Junction, July, 1924.

Dear Ern:

I'm just recovering from the most gorgeous Fourth ever rounded up on the map of time and which it was a bear cat patriotically, historically, and financially. Me, after blowing in two hundred bucks on the sentiments of the season, I'm still five hundred in the clear. And I come by it honestly—I bet on a cinch.

You know that piece of Toro Mort Desert they call "The Neck," and which takes up seventy miles of wayward space between Wickalulu and Junction? IT'S just a mess of refuse as couldn't be used for nothing else; it's the slag of the earth, a nuisance and a inconvenience. IT'S permeated through and through with rocks, cactus, and dense temperature. If this fellow Volstead had spent twenty-four hours on Toro Mort in July he'd a made some special provisions in the Eighteenth Amendment.

But it's there, life-sized, and if you want to go from Wickalulu to Junction to git the doctor, to see your girl, or to celebrate, why you've got to go acrost. The road used to be hard on hosses feet; nowadays it's a terror on tires, and it's so crooked you can see your own tail light going or coming. They've made purty fair time acrost it at that, considering, with Jake Lane, of the Flying Cockeye, holding the record at two hours and twenty-three minutes. He drives a Semloh Eight.

There was considerable loose talk around town the day before the Fourth concerning miles and time and gasoline. A bunch of us was going to drive to Junction to observe the Fourth and them fellows had some good opinions about their cars. They got to betting and me, I had about ten pay checks on me, and about three fingers of this year's moon in me, and was plum ripe to make some good investments. I was going to ride with Pete Olson, a Swede kid as growed up in the luxurious wake of ten thousand head of crossbreds his dad runs over on the

Porcupine. Pete is a hybrid product of European heredity and Western U. S. A. environment. His main outstanding characteristic is placid quantity. He is six feet tall and weighs two hundred pounds. His hands recall Armours Pet Hams. His feet look like a double portion of something, and his head is shaped like a modern projectile. He is sandy complexioned and mild-eyed. If you'd lean one of his empty boots against the foot feed you'd be going thirty-five miles. He drives a dirty looking single seater with eighty hoss power stowed away under the hood. On account of my riding in his car and as a matter of rare judgment I bet all I had with me on him against the field, a hundred to the shot, with five takers, besides two hundred with Jake Lane, which he raised my bet and I called him.

We left Wickalulu five minutes apart with Pete and me the last to go. Every one of the other drivers had a wife or a sweetheart along. Pete, he just had me. His girl runs down in Junction. When we eased our boat around the bend past the city limits there was six lively streaks of dust on Toro Mort, with Jake about twenty miles down the line. Pete, he squints his eyes down along the road, lets that right boot of his feel the feed, and the race was on. He just looked down at the desert rim, and I knowed that if we stopped for anything it'd most likely be on account of a intimate wreck.

About thirty miles down Toro Mort lies Rabbit Flat. It's as level as a politician's conscience and the only spot on Toro Mort where there ain't no brush or no rocks. It's eighteen miles wide and Pete was kinda figuring on a little extra burst of speed there. Well, the bunch of us hit that flat purty rapidly intermittent and with all of us having similarity of intentions. Jake he ain' so far ahead now, and I notice Pete draw down the spark lever a bit and then he presses that right boot clear home. What I mean is that along about then that sport model commenced to heave through the intermediate space. We passed five hun-

dred dollars worth of my bets like they was standing still and didn't want any of my money a tall, and shot right into the tail end of Jakes dust. I was just hanging on, hoping that Pete's car was in tune with the laws of gravity, watching the surrounding locality recede with the asperity of a snappy window shade, when I see Jake's wife or sweetheart turn a white face back our way. Pete, he sees it, too, but he thinks it's talcum powder and keeps that faithful old boot right in place. Only a little ways ahead now we could see the road dive into a maze of rocks and cactus again, and then Pete did something else to her, something secret, like when a lover plays his last card on a reluctant maid, and we weaved into first place with the needle standing at eighty-five miles. We most scraped Jake's fenders as we shot by, and he had to slow up and tend to his wife or sweetheart which she looked like she'd gone resilient on him. I don't blame her at that—Jake ain't such a good driver like he thinks he is.

We had twenty more miles to go, but that was easy pickings. We next moving, though, for Jake had made repairs and directly his dust leaped after us like a great roaring black-headed snake. He was in hopes we might break down and he'd pass us. It was his only chance. And then we hit the settlements and had to throw down a little for the turns in some lanes. There was a straight away of about six miles and when we slid in there that needle worked its way up feverish, with the fences sifting by like a corduroy wall almost, and then Ern, I held my breath. Right ahead of us was a culvert six feet acrost and there, all spraddled out in the pride of her milk test, stood a hundred dollar Jersey cow. By gosh it sure looked like Pete and me was going to wind up in the dairy business. But that Swede wasn't no dairy hand. He just turned that car off the road, aimed her at the bank, let that old boot come down full force, and we leaped acrost that ditch, clear past to the other bank and was on our way. By the time my

heart got to palpitating again we was in town, and had won the race. I see a blonde person waving at Pete and he slowed up and stopped. A pair of dainty slippers stepped on the runboard and I turned my head away. Somebody was making a attack on Pete's bulletproof. There was sounds—you know—a fellow oughtn't to look. Besides, I was figuring my profits. Of course, I played a cinch. Them other fellows had their girls along, but Pete's was waiting for him—and that made mine a safe bet.

I'm going to learn to drive now, and git me a speedy car and a couple of girls as live a longways apart. I aim to spend my winnings on gasoline—it's sort of tainted money you know—and if you can beat that scheme you just sit down and write a line right away to

Your friend and Pal,
Richard A. Wormwood.

TRIBULATION FOR YARD TRADERS

Speculators, or yard traders as they prefer to be known, started the present season at the market somewhat inauspiciously, scoring heavy losses on early Western lambs. The initial run of new crop range lambs went to killers at \$17@17.25 per hundredweight, yard traders taking second cuts at \$13@13.50, but when country buyers failed to materialize and pay a rake-off on these prices, they were under the necessity of doing business with killers. Ultimately an \$11@12 trading basis was established on feeding lambs, but even then demand was limited. Much is heard about yard speculators' profits, but little concerning losses.

CULL LAMBS GALORE

Rarely has a season produced such a mass of cull and common spring lambs. During the period of scarcity, early in June, they got by, but once killers had an opportunity to resort to sorting they did it in drastic fashion. In the case of natives they took out

the tops and then resorted the mass for culls, making three markets. By paying \$13@13.75 for the good end, \$8@8.50 for the next sort and \$6.50@7.50 for what were actually culls, they were able to reduce the cost on paper. When the product reached the ultimate consumer, this disparity in values was minimized.

Severity of sort depends on supply volume. One week buyers are content with throwing out a few, the next they merely pass a thin upper crust, relegating the bulk to the discard either as throwouts or culls. On such markets top prices are deceptive as they afford little indication of what the mass realizes.

REVIVING LAMB CONSUMPTION

That the \$16.50@17 lamb market of May and early June meant scarcity does not need demonstration. During that period consumption dwindled to small volume. Retailers secured extravagant prices and in many instances temporarily discontinued handling lamb, owing to wholesale cost and protests by consumers. When the June avalanche came, difficulty was experienced in stimulating consumption. Wholesale prices declined rapidly, but many retailers endeavored to maintain their figures. Restaurants, which had practically discarded lamb, were slow to reinstate it and cooler stocks accumulated. Seldom has the dressed lamb market been as demoralized as during the last half of June, although killers slashed prices in a strenuous effort to get a clearance.

Lamb has had to compete with \$9 cattle and \$7 hogs; obviously the disparity in prices would have been impossible had lamb been reasonably abundant. The semi-panic was started by shipping California dressed product to the Atlantic seaboard, accelerated by a generous but belated movement of new crop lambs from Tennessee and Kentucky and precipitated by a rush of natives. Prices had been high, everybody with marketable lambs expected a break and insured it by getting to market at one time.

INDIANA IMPROVES NATIVE LAMBS

Forty-five spring-lamb-producing demonstrations will be conducted in Indiana during 1924, according to the report of the Animal Husbandry Division, Purdue Agricultural Extension Department, Lafayette, Indiana. Growers in sixteen counties in Indiana will conduct the work during this year. Jefferson County, which is located in the extreme southern part of Indiana, leads with eight demonstrations.

The Indiana Livestock Breeders' association is co-operating in this work and will award gold medals to all demonstrators who make two-thirds of their lambs weigh sixty-five pounds before May 1, or seventy-two pounds before June 1, or eighty pounds before July 1. These weights are based upon the average market weight of spring lambs during this season of the year. The Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association believes that the bulk of lambs grown in Indiana should go to market before hot weather arrives. In so doing growers avoid heavy losses from internal parasites and heat. Furthermore, growers in Indiana that put their lambs on the market before July 1 of each year avoid the competition of the Western lambs which come later in the season. Demonstration records have shown that lambs maintained on the grass pasture in Indiana gained little or nothing in weight during the hot summer months.

It was demonstrated last season that lambs born as late as March 15 could be made to reach the ideal market weight of eighty pounds before July 1. Two growers who had all their lambs born in March last year made two-thirds of them average eighty-five pounds on June 30. All market lambs in these demonstrations must be docked and castrated. There must also be at least one living lamb for every breeding ewe in the flock when the final weights are taken, in order to be eligible to receive a gold medal from the Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association.

The Wool Sack

NO INCREASE IN WORLD WOOL CLIP SEEN

No increase in world wool production is in prospect in the immediate future, due to a decrease in the number of sheep in seven countries that produce more than half the world supply of wool, declares the United States Department of Agriculture. World stocks are also reported at a low level, and comparatively small clips are coming in, the department says.

Latest estimates of numbers of sheep in countries having 1,000,000 or more sheep aggregate 499,380,000 sheep, as compared with pre-war estimates of 568,617,000 sheep, according to the department's figures.

Imports of wool into the United States have steadily increased until we now import at least twice as much as the average for 1900-04, and supplies from abroad at least equal, and in some years greatly exceed, the domestic production. There has been a decided falling off in imports of the higher grade of clothing wools since 1921, with corresponding increases in imports of carpet and combing wool.

More than 20 per cent of the clothing wool comes from Argentina, while as much or more comes from Australia, either direct or by way of the United Kingdom, the department says. China contributes between 30 and 45 per cent of the carpet wool, and Argentina and Australia a large per cent of the combing wool. Turkey, Peru, and British South Africa supply most of the wool and hair of animals other than sheep, such as angora and alpaca.

Wool production in Australia of the 1922-23 clip ranged around 600,000,000 pounds, compared with between 700,000,000 and 720,000,000 pounds, the average for the five years 1909-13. The New Zealand clip in 1922-23 is estimated at about 167,000,000 pounds, compared with around 186,000,000 pounds in 1914, and with 199,000,000 pounds in 1918. Statistics on Argentina production are not available, but

the numbers of sheep and exports indicate that the wool production declined during the war, the department says.

Production in the United States was about 266,000,000 pounds last year; United Kingdom around 102,000,000 pounds; South Africa between 175,000,000 and 185,000,000 pounds, and Uruguay in 1922 from 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds. Exports from Australia, Argentina, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, which supply most of the wool entering into

world trade, were smaller than those of 1922 and with the exception of New Zealand were below the pre-war average. Each of the heavy importing countries, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Belgium, took less wool in 1923 than during the preceding year and also much less than the 1909-13 average. While United States imports for the calendar year 1923 increased nearly 9 per cent, the imports during the past six months were much less than for the corresponding period, 1923.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

The end of June finds a moderate improvement in wool market conditions here, though the change has not yet greatly affected either the volume of wool selling or the prices paid for what is being transferred from dealers to manufacturers.

Up to very recently, there was very little change in the situation. During most of June, the market was dull and unsatisfactory, with further sagging from the levels quoted at the end of May. For several weeks there has been an effort made among the Summer Street dealers to make it appear that prices were dragging on the bottom, and some were insistent that the corner had actually been turned. Now, what was formerly merely a wish, has become a fact.

Wherever the observer comes in touch with Summer Street wool men, he finds that the idea of a better market at hand is being industriously talked. Apparently, the strongest support for this idea comes from the fact that the time is at hand when it is reasonable to look for the opening of the new lines of lightweight worsteds for men's wear. Under normal conditions these would be due about this time. The market recently has been abnormal, and hence the general expectation is that the openings may be more or

less delayed. It is said that some of the mills already have their samples ready and priced, but that they hesitate to show them until their competitors have made some decided move. To open them at this time when the trade is not ready to buy would be considered bad business.

No Manipulation of Market

If, as some have believed, the wool situation in the East has been manipulated for the benefit of the Boston wool trade, and at the expense of the Western wool growers, that idea is not supported by anything that can be gleaned from the situation here. If it were true, the Boston market should advance promptly and quite materially now that the new territory clip is so nearly under cover. Thus far the desired resiliency has not been shown, though Boston wool men would be glad to be able to chronicle an improved demand and better prices.

The fact is, the ills with which the wool trade is afflicted are entirely outside the interest and beyond the control of anyone directly connected with it. The trouble is deeper seated than any question of manipulation or price fixing. The observer who desires to get at the real secret of what has been going on here in recent weeks must look to the New York goods trade for

an answer. When the Boston market can remain for a long period on a price level so far below the parity of foreign markets, in spite of the tariff of 31 cents per pound on the clean content, it is certain that there is something radically wrong with the situation.

Present Prices and the Tariff

As this is written, one of the favorite topics for discussion in the Summer Street houses is whether the Boston wool market is below the free wool basis. Those who argue that that point has been reached appear to have failed to take into account the better packing and skirting of foreign sorts, especially Australian Merinoes. This difference in preparing wool for market is real and must be reckoned with whether the comparison is made with the best and fine medium staples from Montana, choice twelve-months' wool from Texas, or the favorite long staple Delaines from Ohio.

The way the argument reads is something like this: Good Australian Merinoes can be laid down here at \$1.22 to \$1.25 clean, in bond, for 64s to 70s. These wools compare with the best Ohio Delaines, the choicest twelve-months' Texas clips or with the best fine staple wool from Montana. All of these are now to be had in this market on the basis of \$1.25, perhaps a little more or a little less. If these Australian wools could be brought in here duty free, it is manifest that the domestic fine wool grades would undersell them; but they are subject to the stiff rate of 31 cents per pound based on the clean content.

Consequently, before they can be placed in consumption at the mills 31 cents must be added to the clean landed cost, which means that wools costly \$1.25 in bond will cost the manufacturer \$1.55 and freight and expenses at the mill. This is the foundation for the claim that the Boston market is below the free wool point. Also it is the thing that is so difficult for the observer to understand, why Boston does not feel the impulse to a higher price level contained in the fact that foreign wools to compete must sell at much

lower prices than have recently prevailed abroad.

However much it may be regretted, however strange the paradox may seem, the fact remains that Boston is proceeding independently of foreign markets, and on a very much lower basis of prices. This is no new development. Things have been askew for months, and there appears to be no more prospect of an early change than at any time this year. This fact is further emphasized by the results of the opening of the fourth series of the London wool sales. Happenings on the opening day are just at hand by cable as this is written, and indicate that Merinos are par to 5 per cent lower than the previous close, and crossbreds 5 to 7½ per cent lower. As usually happens, the opening day showed a very poor selection and later results may improve. Something like this happened at the opening of the last series, and the trade would not be surprised if when better wools are offered and competition becomes a little more keen, that there should be a recovery to the level of the last series.

Western Selling

The most notable effect of the better feeling that seems to prevail in Boston is that buying limits have been raised. Latest advices are that in many sections the clip is practically out of the hands of the growers. Less has been sold in Montana than in other states and in Colorado and New Mexico it is also reported that comparatively little progress has been made. Nevada is practically all sold, and Utah at least 75 per cent sold. In the latter state, the bulk of the unsold wools appear to be the "desert" wools in the southern part of the state. Some of the mixed clips in western Idaho are also on the market, though considerable progress has been made there, but in the eastern counties and in the Triangle the new clip is well sold.

In Montana, those in touch with the situation say that not over one-third of the new clip has been marketed. Growers in that state appear to be in a much more independent position

than their associates in other sections; perhaps being better organized. Some of the best Territory wools grown are yet to be marketed, and indications now are that better prices are likely to be realized than seemed probable a few weeks ago. About the middle of June it was stated that 38 cents was about the top price that Eastern buyers were ready to pay in Montana and that they were getting considerable wool at or below that figure. Most buyers were trying to secure some of the best clips at around 35 cents, but it is doubtful if much was done at that figure. The beginning of July saw a radical change in the attitude of buyers, and where previously 38 cents was at the top, it is now claimed that buyers are bidding 40 cents, though reluctant to do so. The range of prices in that state may now be said to be 38 to 40 cents.

This changed attitude on the part of Eastern buyers seems to indicate that there are to be fewer consignments than hitherto indicated. It is probable that large handlers of wool on consignment will find their operations materially curtailed this year. In fact, everywhere but in Montana that result was already certain, as buyers have been taking Territory wools freely at prices that growers were willing to accept.

In Texas, a late estimate is that at least 90 per cent of the clean wools have already been contracted or sold outright. Very little consignment has been done from that state, the bulk of the clip having been taken over by Eastern buyers at what appears to be relatively high prices. As high as 50 cents was realized for some of the choicest twelve-months' wools, but the individual clips that brought that figure were few in number, the bulk selling at around 46 to 48 cents. Some very handsome eight-months' wool brought 45 cents or better, but this was exceptional, and for only a very few clips. General range of prices paid for eight-months' wool was 40 to 43 cents. At present writing only a few small accumulations of spring wools are left

in the state, mainly at Sanderson and Uvalde, where the growers and buyers have been unable to get together.

Buyers Raise Bids

In the Middle West, similar conditions exist. That is, Eastern buyers have been forced to raise their limits, and at the beginning of July, buying prices are fully 2 cents higher than in the middle of June. Some buyers are paying as high as 45 cents for the best fine clips, the range being 42 to 45 for fine, and 38 to 40 for medium clips. Buying is now general all through the Ohio Valley and it can no longer be said that the season there is more backward than it is in the far West. The new fleece wools are beginning to arrive in Boston quite freely, and it is said that they are being turned over to manufacturers at a moderate profit. This bears out what was currently stated a short time ago to the effect that sales were being made to manufacturers on the basis of what was being done in the West rather than on the cost of the old clip wools remaining on hand.

Territory wools are also arriving quite freely, but less is known about what is being done between dealers and manufacturers as considerable reticence is being shown by the parties concerned. It is certain, however, that some of the "show" clips are still on hand, though here also it is difficult to arrive at the actual facts. Some of the Texas twelvemonths' wools have been turned over on the basis of \$1.25 to \$1.28 clean and eight-months' at \$1.15 to \$1.18.

Prices Quotable

Current quotations for Territory wool in the Boston market are \$1.25 to \$1.30 clean for fine and fine-medium staple; \$1.20 to \$1.25 for half-blood staple; \$1 to \$1.05 for three-eighths-blood staple, 85 to 87 cents for quarter-blood staple; \$1.15 to \$1.20 for good French combings, and \$1.05 to \$1.15 for fine and fine-medium clothing.

Current quotations for best Ohio and similar wools are 50 cents for fine unwashed delaines, 48 to 49 cents for

half-blood combing, 45 to 46 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 42 to 43 cents for quarter-blood combing, and 41 to 43 cents for fine unwashed clothing.

Operations in foreign wools in this market have been very much restricted owing to small offerings, and the fact that holders of choice Australian Merinos, of which 3,000 to 5,000 bales are still in bond here, are held out of the market, the owners believing that later prices on these will advance, owing to the firmness abroad. Arrivals of foreign wool here have dropped very materially, the total for the first six months of 1924 being less than one-third as large as for the same period in 1923.



A February photo of some of the Gillett Sheep Company's Yearling Rambouillets for the Salt Lake Sale, August 25-26-27.

Briefly summing up the situation, it must be said that the Boston market is entirely dependent upon the outcome of the new lightweight season. That the new lines will be shown about the first of August is the majority opinion as expressed today, and when that time comes, more will be known about the volume and the class of wool that will be needed by the mills. Already manufacturers are showing more interest in wools and yarns, though to date that interest has been more as to probable prices than in actual purchases.

PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS OPEN CALIFORNIA WAREHOUSE

The efforts of the California Wool Growers Association for the past twelve years to secure a wool warehouse in the San Francisco Bay district for the co-operative marketing of California and other wools culminated on June 16th with the securing of a warehouse in San Francisco.

When the California Wool Growers Association joined forces with the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers for the co-operative marketing of California wools, it was planned to arrange for suitable warehouse facilities in San Francisco just as soon as the volume

of wool signed under marketing agreement with the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers in California justified the overhead expense. It was estimated that this could be done by 1925. However, the foot-and-mouth outbreak with its resultant embargo by surrounding states against California animal products necessitated the securing of adequate warehouse facilities in June. Preliminary investigations in warehousing in the San Francisco Bay district have been carried on by the California Wool Growers Association during the past two years. A very careful and thorough investigation of the warehouse possibilities

was carried on during the first two weeks in June by Manager R. A. Ward and President Fred W. Herrin of the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers; and by Director Brownell and Secretary Wing of the California Wool Growers Association. This has resulted in the selection of a very satisfactory warehouse in San Francisco near the docks and rail terminals. The building is operated by the Haslett Warehouse Company and will be immediately licensed by the Federal government as a United States licensed wool warehouse. Proper equipment for handling wools is being installed, and woods are being received. The Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers is putting a crew of licensed and experienced wool graders and weighers to work on the California wools.

Manager Ward M. Buckles of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, and H. K. Dent, president of the General Insurance company, accompanied Mr. Ward, and assisted in making the investigation and arranging finance and insurance details. As soon as the U. S. license is granted, the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers will make the usual advance to members on each pound received.

The total result is that the cost of warehousing handling will be very economically handled in the San Francisco Bay district.

FINANCING WOOL SALES BY AID OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

It is not many years ago that the buying and selling of wool was largely a matter of matching wits. The buyer made the business of buying and reselling his sole business. He armed himself with all the knowledge of the product, facts as to conditions and convincing arguments and thereby placed himself generally in the better position. The grower had little of such knowledge.

Probably growers in some sections felt that they should receive as much for their wools as others received. It is also probable that the buyer fre-

quently could see little or no advantage to himself in pointing out to the grower the merits of his wool. At any rate, the practice of buying at a flat rate became quite general. Those growers who took special pains to produce a good product became discouraged when they saw others receive the same price for wool which was produced from low grade sheep, improperly cared for and the wool itself often improperly handled. Such a condition could only result in a more careless handling and greater lack of attention to proper production. The natural consequence was a lower and lower price. In addition questionable practices developed in some instances on both sides.

Happily conditions have changed greatly. Wool growers are beginning to appreciate the valuable lessons that can be learned from industry. Like industrial organizations, wool growers must have sales organizations that will sell the wool at a fair profit. As wool is desired in large quantities clips must be combined to establish lots large enough to attract the largest buyers and the greatest competition in buying. The manufacturer backs up his selling organization by producing a good dependable product, carefully inspecting it for defects before it leaves the factory. Different classes of goods he sells at different prices according to the demand. Wool growers likewise must produce a good dependable product and sell according to quality and demand.

Business has long had ready access to credit sufficient for its needs. Until recently the wool growing industry has had neither sufficient credit nor credit of long enough duration for the proper marketing of wool. The result has been to force on the market the bulk of the wool soon after shearing, with the consequent lowering of the price caused by such flooding of the market and competition among the growers to sell. Such a policy followed by all the industrial enterprises in the United States producing the same goods would wipe them out in one season. The product must be fed to demand as that demand arises in the

orderly consumption in the textile or manufacturing processes.

To make possible such an orderly marketing the United States Warehouse Act was passed in 1916 and amended in 1919 and 1923. Wool, which on the farm or ranch has little or no collateral value, under this Act becomes a collateral of high type for financing its orderly marketing. Simply stated, this is what happens: The wool is placed in Federalized warehouses. United States bonded warehouse receipts are issued. At banks the receipts are used in obtaining loans. The wool is sold whenever in the judgment of the grower or his selling organization it is the proper time to sell. Through the act a financing advantage is established which is comparable to that available to industrial establishments. And in conjunction with the recently enacted Intermediate Credits Act more and cheaper credit is made available for the marketing of wool.

C. Nagel, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRICES AND WAGES UNDER ADJUSTMENT IN EASTERN STATES

In discussing general conditions in its New England letter for June, the First National Bank of Boston says:

The curtailment in manufacturing, which for months has been active in New England textiles, has spread in recent weeks throughout the country and affected nearly every branch of industry. In addition to reductions in output, amounting to around 50 per cent in woolen manufacturing and considerably more in cottons, there is drastic curtailment in shoe manufacturing. The steel industry has lately rapidly shrunk its operations to approximately 50 per cent of capacity, a tremendous and most significant change. Railroad buying has dwindled and motor makers are reducing output to fit the demand—35 per cent being a not unusual restriction. Retail trade is very backward, partly due to unseasonable weather and partly to distinct sales resistance to present prices. Consumers are restricting purchases to a marked degree, while retailers and wholesalers decline to carry stocks. The manufacturer, facing slackening demand for goods and high labor and material costs, prefers to curtail or shut down. Hence, increasing unemployment and a beginning of informal wage reductions. This movement has made considerable headway in New England. Horizontal wage cuts are not yet being consummated; in fact, strikes have resulted from such attempts.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE WOOL MANUFACTURING AND TRADE

A recent issue of "Commerce Monthly," published by the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., contains the following interesting discussion of Japanese wool manufacturers:

"For many centuries the name of the Orient and particularly of Japan was associated in the western mind with the conception of silk manufacture for a silk-clad race. Even today the idea is so firmly entrenched in the public mind that, until confronted with the figures on Japanese trade in wool and wool goods, few realize the unmistakable trend towards a wider use of wool textiles which has set in in the island empire.

"This change is reflected in the foreign trade of Japan in wool and tops, yarns and tissues. While ten years ago those classes of goods represented only about 5 per cent of its imports of all commodities, during 1923 the value of foreign purchases by Japan of the same groups amounted to over 10 per cent of the total value of imports. Imports of raw materials of the wool textile industry, however, have shown a much larger relative increase in value than fully manufactured goods. The movement toward a broader home consumption of woolen and worsted fabrics and toward the development of a domestic wool-manufacturing industry which this increase indicates is a departure of recent years only. The rapid expansion of consumption at home and a slight quantitative increase in the export trade in wool textiles in contrast to the present slackness in the silk piece goods trade seem to indicate that the wool manufacture of Japan may merit in the future some of the interest so long accorded to its silk textile industry.

From the contact with western civilization established at the beginning of the Meiji era (1868) arose the demand for wool fabrics in Japan. With the progress of western ideas and institutions there developed an allied taste for Occidental dress manifested in a growing tendency toward the adoption of wool garments in the Orient and even in semi-tropical countries. Japan is a striking exemplification of this process. Despite the rapid growth in consumption of wool textiles, the Japanese output, which at the start played a role supplementary to the fabrics imported, now supplies the major portion of domestic requirements.

"In 1877 a government wool-weaving establishment was started on experimental lines, but private enterprise was slow to enter a venture which promised so little return at that stage of its development. Lack of experience and skill militated against the success of the new industry. The prosperity following upon the termina-

tion of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95) led to a strong demand for wool goods, which afforded the local industry an opportunity to expand though the import trade benefited to a greater extent from the revival. Increasing imports were indicating the strong competition of foreign materials when, providentially for the home industry, war with Russia broke out in 1904 and gave encouragement to the Japanese manufacturers. However, speculative imports during the war introduced such a volume of goods to the market that, hostilities over, domestic wool textile concerns were forced to the wall. Consequent upon the financial difficulties of the industry was a decline in production.

"Before the World War there was some spinning machinery in Japan, imports of tops for conversion amounting to more than 9,000,000 pounds in 1913. Over two-thirds of these tops were of British origin, Australian combing mills supplying practically all of the remainder. Most of the product of Japanese spindles was absorbed at home, but even before the war Japan the pre-eminent silk producer, was exporting small quantities of woolen and worsted yarns to Oriental countries. Although the product of its spinning mills enjoyed a remarkable foreign demand during the war, exports increasing nearly 400 per cent between 1913 and 1917, the actual quantities never amounted to as much as a million pounds and were still confined to Eastern markets. In 1915, Japan was credited with 210,000 spindles, whereas in the year 1921 there were 346,107 spindles installed, figures which speak in no uncertain terms of the expansion in the yarn-spinning branch of the industry.

"While imports of tops run about on the prewar level, yarn imports of recent years have increased by leaps and bounds, standing at 16,000,000 pounds in 1922, as compared with 147,000 in 1919 and 2,000,000 in 1920. The imports of yarn last year as indicated by the movement of the first six months was materially higher than the 1922 total. Germany supplied nearly 60 per cent of Japan's yarn requirements before the war. It lost the market from 1914 until 1921, when it offered the British serious competition in the Japanese market which the latter had controlled after Germany's withdrawal. Which of the competitors enjoyed the advantage of the increase in 1922 Japanese statistics so far published do not reveal. However, German exports of yarn to Japan for that year stood at a little over 4,000,000 pounds and, since investigation has proved that Great Britain and Germany were the principal sources of supply, it follows that Great Britain probably provided the Japanese industry with the major portion of its 1922 requirements of foreign yarn.

Today Japan is conceded to be one of the principal foreign markets on which the British wool spinners rely. In fact, of total imports to Japan from the United Kingdom in 1922 wool tops, yarns and tissues constituted almost one-third. However, during the first six months of 1923 Germany provided 65 per cent of the 11,000,000 pounds of yarns imported.

Domestic Supplies of Raw Wool

"The significance of a domestic supply of raw material was emphasized by the shortage incident upon the British commandeering of the Australian clip in 1916. The

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Japanese Government accordingly turned its attention to developing wool production in Japan and on the continent of Asia by means of a subsidy to breeders. Experimental farms were established but the notable obstacle to their success was the dearth of suitable pasture in Japan proper, although the government entertained ambitious schemes of utilizing the hilly and mountainous districts as sheep range. Due to the presence of bamboo grass in these areas, sheep have had to be fed on cultivated crops, a fact which, combined with the lack of traditional knowledge of sheep-raising on the part of Japanese farmers, has proved a hindrance to any significant expansion of the industry.

"Up to 1917 the number of sheep in Japan remained stationery at about 3,000 when a number of sheep were imported. By 1920 the number had increased to 8,500 and for the year ended March, 1922, to about 12,000, based on a total production of wool of 72,000 pounds. By May of last year the sheep population of Japan was estimated at 15,000 head. Production is negligible, compared with imports which approximate the consumption of the mills. Although it is problematical whether Japan can become a wool producer of consequence even for the home market, the possibilities in Chosen and certain other areas over which Japan exercises influence are cited as making a radical difference in Japan's position as an importer of wool. Yet what the government has in mind apparently is rather to make Japan partially self-sufficient in time of war rather than to supply its mill needs in the face of foreign competition.

Relation to World Wool Market

"A reflection of the total inadequacy of its sheep-raising program to meet national needs and an index to its growing importance as a figure in the international wool markets are the mounting wool imports of the country. Even before the war Japan was taking about 10,000,000 pounds of raw wool annually. The Australian market supplied over 80 per cent of the total, the rest being furnished by China and Great Britain. Due to a large Russian request for its fabrics in 1915 Japan increased enormously its imports of wool both from Australia and China and continued to increase its imports from Australia through 1916.

"When in the fall of that year the British Government took over the Australian clip the Japanese turned to South Africa and South America. Imports from Africa increased within a year from 16,000 pounds to 21,187,000 pounds and those from the Argentine also increased though not so spectacularly. Annual purchases continued around 50,000,000 pounds till 1920 when Japan entered the South African field alone for 48,900,000 pounds, bringing the total imports of the year to almost 71,000,000 pounds. This "coup" threw the African market into confusion and prices advanced to extreme figures. The next year Japan did the bulk of its greatly reduced buying in Australia, causing no particular stir in international wool channels. In 1922 it again startled the trade by taking large quantities of choice staple in the Australian market, its imports from that country amounting to 80 per cent of the total of Japanese imports of raw wool, estimating from Australian export statistics. How important a factor wool has become in the economy of Japan is revealed by the fact

ured value-wise, in the import schedule and that during 1923 wool and wool yarns combined were the second largest item, measured materially larger than iron and steel imports.

"The recrudescence of Japanese demand for raw wool since the 1920-21 slump is especially important in view of the fact that the needs of Japan are normally for precisely those qualities in which the world is in short supply. Roughly, the proportion of different grades used by Japan up to 1921 was 60 per cent of fine wools (64's and above), 30 per cent of medium wools (56's-64's) and 10 per cent of lower grades. These proportions may have varied somewhat in recent years, but according to information now available they seem to have been revised in the direction of a larger employment of the finer wools. This distribution is noteworthy in that it discloses the importance of Japanese competition in the wool markets. It is particularly significant this year in view of the shortage of fine wool clips in Australia which seems imminent in the year 1923-24 season.

Manufacturing Position

"Lower labor costs and a favorable geographic position in regard to markets of supply and in regard to outlets in the East are cited as reasons for Japan's capacity to capture foreign markets. The advantage of low cost has probably been exaggerated however, because it is now recognized that the relation between wages and the cost of living, which so closely bears on labor costs, is distorted and much less satisfactory to the manufacturer than it formerly was. A rapid rate of turnover and wages much higher than in prewar times, with an accompanying decrease in efficiency, has caused industrialists not a little concern.

"Compared to labor charges in the principal western centers of production Japan's labor costs seem ridiculously low, but the relative efficiency of Japanese labor must be taken into consideration when comparing it with the highly skilled textile operatives of Europe and the United States. However, the stimulus to increase output to recoup earthquake losses and bring Japan as rapidly as possible to its maximum productivity may be expected to affect the wool manufacture as well as other industries. Still another factor too often disregarded has an important bearing on the situation. Japan's industry, having attained its most notable expansion during the war, was able to avail itself of the most improved types of machinery. Loss due to obsolete and inefficient models must therefore have been relatively unimportant. That this advantage is of no mean weight is illustrated by the striking revival of the French wool textile industry since the war, dependent in no small degree upon just this advantage.

"A lively remembrance of the effect of Japanese competition on values in the fine wool markets, especially during the 1922-23 season, has given pause to the world's wool buyers. A consideration of the comparative labor demands of Japanese and western textile workers has caused wool manufacturers not a little anxiety over the future of their Orinetal markets, for Japan has not only been satisfying to an increasing extent the domestic demand for wool manufactures but has maintained a foothold in Far Eastern markets, and influence which in the future may well be extended materially."

THE FARM FLOCK A MORTGAGE LIFTER

When Thomas Potter of Collinston, Utah, paid off a farm mortgage of \$1,500 last October the treasurer of the mortgage and loan company told him he was one in a thousand to be able to do so. And he was. Utah farmers last year were none too well supplied with money to be able to pay off mortgages, but the reason that Mr. Potter could pay off was because he had several financial strings to his farm bow, the most recent and most profitable of which was a flock of farm sheep. He paid his mortgage with sheep and beets, mainly with sheep.

The Potter farm consists of 170 acres of the finest beet and alfalfa land in northern Utah, situated between the Oregon Short Line railroad and the Bear River, as well as 270 acres of dry-farm wheat land up on the foothills. His eight acres of beets averaged 26½ tons to the acre and his farm flock of 240 ewes brought him in \$3,300 in 1923. The sheep were his master financial stroke of the year. In the fall of 1922 he bought 240 old ewes at the Ogden stock yards, paying \$4.50 a head for them, put the bucks with them in October, fed them all winter on alfalfa hay, then in June pastured them in green alfalfa fields, along canal banks overrun with weeds, and on steep hillsides where there was much browsing material. In June he began to cash in for he sold his wool at \$800, getting 40 cents a pound. Later he sold 300 lambs at \$7.50 each and still later in the summer 70 old ewes which brought his sales for the year up to \$3,300.

Now comes the question, how could a hay and wheat and beet farmer do it. There are several reasons. One is that he is an Englishman not afraid to work. The Potters come from the Northumberland country, right on the border between England and Scotland, where their ancestors had lived and prospered for centuries on rented farms and had been especially interested in producing fine bred stock for shows. This means that they know



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the careful, individual care that an Englishman gives to stock, especially to that raised for show purposes, and that they are familiar with the good points of the various types of English and Scotch sheep from the fine-wooled Cheviot down to the coarse-wooled Scotch Highland sheep. Another reason for Mr. Potter's success with a farm flock is pasturage and stock mangles. When he turned his flock into a field of alfalfa nine inches high in June all his neighbors said, "Potter is crazy. He'll lose all to bloat." Potter didn't lose a single one "to bloat," though the coyotes did get ten. His English influence is also seen in the use of stock mangles in winter and spring feeding. These are a cross between sugar beets and mangles and supply a valuable succulent element with the dry hay in order to prevent constipation in an animal most liable

to constipation. A third element in Mr. Potter's success is his willingness to work. His wife often scornfully remarks that Americans will only work when they can sit down to it, while the English are willing to use feet, arms, and back as well as the seat. When the Potters arrived in Utah they were all out the second day pulling sage brush and they have stuck to farm work ever since, but it is safe to say that nothing has turned out more profitably for them than their flock of farm sheep.

NATIONAL RECREATION CONFERENCE

The question of a Federal land policy was before the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation held at Washington, D. C., May 22nd, 23rd and 24th. This conference was attended by 309 representatives of 128 organizations interested in outdoor recreation of all forms.

The resolutions and recommendations of the conference covered a wide field, including the recreation features of the national parks, the national forests, and public lands.

The resolution adopted on the Federal land policy contained the following statements:

"That the conference express its approval of the statement that the national forests are areas set aside to protect and maintain in a permanently productive or useful condition lands unsuited to agriculture but capable of yielding timber or other general public benefits; and that all resources of national forests, including recreation, should be developed to the greatest possible extent consistent with permanent productivity in such a way as to insure the highest use of all parts of the area involved.

"That the conference respectfully calls to the attention of the President's Conference the fact that recreation in the national forests may be better served by such adjustment of both state and Federal laws and of responsibility for their execution that the Forest Service can administer effectively the wild life of the forests, and protect isolated gems of scenery such as may naturally fall within the forests.

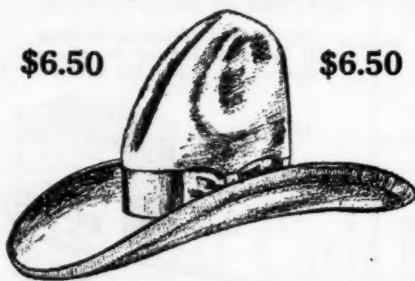
"That the attention of the Federal government be called to the need for a careful survey of all available resources of the publicly owned lands in order that we may secure adequate information regarding recreational facilities of such areas.

"That the Federal government be requested to give consideration to the administration of such areas of publicly owned lands as are found to have special import-

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ance by reason of their availability for recreational purposes.

"That the President's Conference respectfully call to the attention of the Federal government the fact that in determining the administration of recreational areas on publicly owned lands it is desirable to recognize the possibility of transfer of such lands to National Park Service, Forest Service, or to the states concerned, provided the specific areas fit themselves properly to use of these agencies.

"That the conference recognize the desirability of setting up a continuing body, perhaps of the commission form, centered as now in the President's Cabinet, and having as its function the investigation of problems of Federal land policy so far as they relate to recreation, and the consideration of measures to secure in practice that continuity and harmony of policy in the administration of Federal lands for recreation purposes which is the desire of all the interests concerned."

The conference created a permanent organization with the usual officers, an executive committee of eleven, and an advisory board of ninety, which includes one representative each for the American National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers Association.

EMERGENCY PERMITS ISSUED FOR GRAZING SHEEP IN HIGH SIERRAS

The District Forester at San Francisco has been authorized to issue emergency permits to allow 10,000 head of sheep to graze on the Sequoia National Forest and 10,000 head on the Sierra National Forest, on ranges now closed to sheep grazing, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced.

In issuing these permits it is distinctly stated that they are to be for the 1924 season only, and are not to create a precedent. The decision to issue them was brought about by the emergency arising from the poor condition of sheep ranges in California because of the drought in the lower altitudes of that state. The foot-and-mouth disease was another factor entering into the decision.

The ranges opened by the action of the Forest Service lie in the high Sierra Mountains. Due precautions will be taken by both the sheep owners and the Forest Service to prevent any injury to either the timber or the recreational areas of these two na-

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tional forests. The permits will specify trailing routes and grazing areas, and each permittee must deposit co-operative funds on a pro rate basis to insure the employment of enough forest guards to control the movements of the sheep both on the trail into the forests and while on the ranges. Funds must also be guaranteed to repair any damage to roads and trails traveled by the sheep.

LARGER VOLUME OF WOOL IS REPORTED

A total of 1,850,000 pounds of wool had been received at the Columbus warehouses of the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' association, the latest totals available, according to announcement made by J. F. Walker, wool marketing director. Advance invoices indicated that approximately 300,000 pounds more were on the road.

More than 1,500,000 of this total has been received at the Columbus warehouse, according to Mr. Walker. About 150,000 pounds has been sent to the Ohio co-operative by Michigan and Indiana growers, the balance being almost entirely Ohio wools.

EARLY JUNE WOOL MARKET

Under date of July 7th, the Fairchild News Service reports the Boston wool market as follows:

Although the usual post-holiday dullness pervaded the wool market today, a decidedly optimistic note was the rule. Although there was no sales reported at higher prices, dealers are stiffening up a bit and are refusing to do any of the shading which has been the rule for some time past. Buyers are said to be more willing to bid higher, and this is attributed to the stronger tone of the Western primary market recently. All dealers agree that fine wools are daily growing stronger and reports show that consignments are growing in volume, showing that the Western growers also believe higher prices are in the offing.